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ATLANTIC OCEANOGRAPHIC LABORATORY
BEDFORD INSTITUTE
LABORATOIRE OCEANOGRAPHIQUE DE L'ATLANTIQUE
INSTITUT de BEDFORD

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Canada

ATLAS
of
OCEANOGRAPHIC SECTIONS
TEMPERATURE-SALINITY-DISSOLVED OXYGEN-SILICA
DAVIS STRAIT — LABRADOR BASIN — DENMARK STRAIT
NEWFOUNDLAND BASIN

1965 — 1967

A. B. GRANT

Report A.O.L. 68-5

September 1968

Programmed by
THE CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON OCEANOGRAPHY

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DARTMOUTH, N.S.-CANADA

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ATLAS OF OCEANOGRAPHIC SECTIONS

by

A. B. GRANT

Report AOL 68-5

September 1968

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CCGS LABRADOR



CSS BAFFIN



CSS HUDSON



Figure 122



Figure 123



Figure 124

P R E F A C E

The data presented in this publication were collected during cruises in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean by staff of the Atlantic Oceanographic Laboratory, Bedford Institute. Numerous observations for temperature, salinity, oxygen and silica were made in areas from the Grand Banks to the Denmark Strait. The data have been compiled in this Atlas in the form of sections. The data may be obtained from the Canadian Oceanographic Data Centre by specifying the CODC Cruise Number, Ship and Date.

Temperatures are expressed in degrees Centigrade. Sub-surface values were measured with Richter and Wiese or Yoshino reversing thermometers. Salinities are expressed in parts per thousand and are based on the conversion from conductivity ratio given in the 1961 National Institute of Oceanography Tables. Dissolved oxygen concentrations, expressed in millilitres per litre, were determined by the modified Winkler Method (Strickland, *et al.*, 1960). As there were differences in procedures when making the above observations from cruise to cruise, the accuracy of the observations is reported under each cruise. Determinations for dissolved reactive silica were made by the Grasshoff 'yellow' molybdate method (Grasshoff, 1964) using a Beckman spectrophotometer. The values are given in microgram atoms per litre and are considered accurate within 3%.

Bottom profiles have been drawn for all sections. Precision graphic recorders were used on all except the first cruise (BI 2265), and scaled soundings were corrected using the calculated sound velocity. Where soundings could not be obtained the bottom is indicated with a broken line between stations. On oceanographic stations the deepest bottle was positioned within a few metres of bottom by using a pinger attached to the wire and measuring its distance off bottom with a precision recorder or a variable persistence oscilloscope. These depths were accepted as the most reliable and were used to control the corrected soundings between them.

The data were processed on a CDC 3100 computer (Reiniger, *et al.*, 1968) and the sections plotted using a Calcomp plotter controlled by a PDP-8 computer. A vertical expansion of 250 was maintained throughout, but the scale of the smaller drawings was increased to show more detail.

Cruise Summary:

BI 2265, August 27 to October 27, 1965

Scientist-in-Charge, J. R. N. Lazier.

Canadian Coast Guard Ship *Labrador*, Capt. N. V. Clark.

125 oceanographic stations were occupied on 12 transverse sections in Davis Strait. Surface temperatures were obtained by taking a sample of water in a metal bucket and measuring its temperature with a mercury-in-glass thermometer accurate to $\pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$. The standard deviation of all paired readings of sub-surface temperatures was 0.012°C . Water samples were brought back to the Bedford Institute for salinity determination on N10 salinometers Nos. 3 and

14. Duplicate samples showed differences between .005 and $.010^{\circ}/\text{oo}$. Dissolved oxygen content was determined by the method described by Montgomery, *et al.*, (1964). An "EDO" model AN/UQN-ID echo sounder was used to obtain bottom profiles.

BI 0266, March 12 to May 12, 1966

Scientist-in-Charge, J. R. N. Lazier.

Canadian Scientific Ship *Hudson*, Captains W. J. Vieau and M. Wagner.

143 oceanographic stations were occupied on 11 sections in the Labrador Basin. Near-surface temperatures were measured with reversing thermometers. Continuous sea surface temperatures were recorded. The standard deviation of all paired temperatures was 0.020°C . Salinity determinations were made with an *Auto-lab* inductive salinometer. Those up to station 103 were made at sea while the remainder were brought back to the Bedford Institute in wax-sealed bottles. Duplicate samples showed some differences up to $.004^{\circ}/\text{oo}$. Silica was not reported on this cruise.

BI 0566, April 12 to May 5, 1966

Scientist-in-Charge, C. R. Mann.

Canadian Scientific Ship *Baffin*, Captain W. N. Kettle.

47 oceanographic stations were occupied, 37 of which form two sections, one from the Azores to the Grand Banks, and the other across the Southeast Newfoundland Ridge. These are placed in the last group in the Atlas because of the different geographical location and because the photo-reduction of the drawings is somewhat greater to conform with the scale of sections already published in this area (Mann, *et al.*, 1965). Surface temperatures were obtained by collecting a sample of water in a metal bucket and measuring its temperature with a mercury-in-glass thermometer accurate to $\pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$. The standard deviation of all paired sub-surface temperatures was 0.011°C . Water samples were brought back to the Bedford Institute for salinity determination with the N10 salinometer No. 14. They are considered accurate to $\pm 0.004^{\circ}/\text{oo}$.

BI 0267, January 16 to April 5, 1967

Scientist-in-Charge, C. R. Mann.

Canadian Scientific Ship *Hudson*, Captain W. N. Kettle.

119 oceanographic stations were occupied on 8 sections in the Denmark Strait and Irminger Sea. Stations 71 to 79 are unrelated to any section and are not shown. One temperature section by expendable bathythermograph across the Denmark Strait, north of Section 3-13, is included. Near-surface temperatures were measured with reversing thermometers. The standard deviation of all paired temperatures was 0.010°C . Salinities were determined on board by scientists from Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution using a Sleicher and Bradshaw salinometer. They are considered accurate to $\pm 0.003^{\circ}/\text{oo}$.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the international situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the future of the country and the position of the various groups of the population.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the appendix of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the bibliography of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the index of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the list of the authors of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

13. The thirteenth part of the report deals with the list of the titles of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

14. The fourteenth part of the report deals with the list of the subjects of the report and the position of the various groups of the population.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to thank J. R. N. Lazier, C. R. Mann, R. F. Reiniger, and C. K. Ross who checked the contoured drawings and compilation, Miss J. Gavan for her assistance in assembling the Atlas, and the Drafting, Illustration and Photography Group for their support.

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APPENDIX A

THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA OBTAINED FROM THE EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF THE CONCENTRATION OF THE SOLUTION ON THE RATE OF REACTION.

TABLE I

THE RATE OF REACTION AS A FUNCTION OF THE CONCENTRATION OF THE SOLUTION.

THE RATE OF REACTION WAS MEASURED BY THE METHOD OF INITIAL RATES. THE CONCENTRATION OF THE SOLUTION WAS VARYING FROM 0.01 TO 0.10 M.

THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA OBTAINED FROM THE EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF THE CONCENTRATION OF THE SOLUTION ON THE RATE OF REACTION ARE GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLES.

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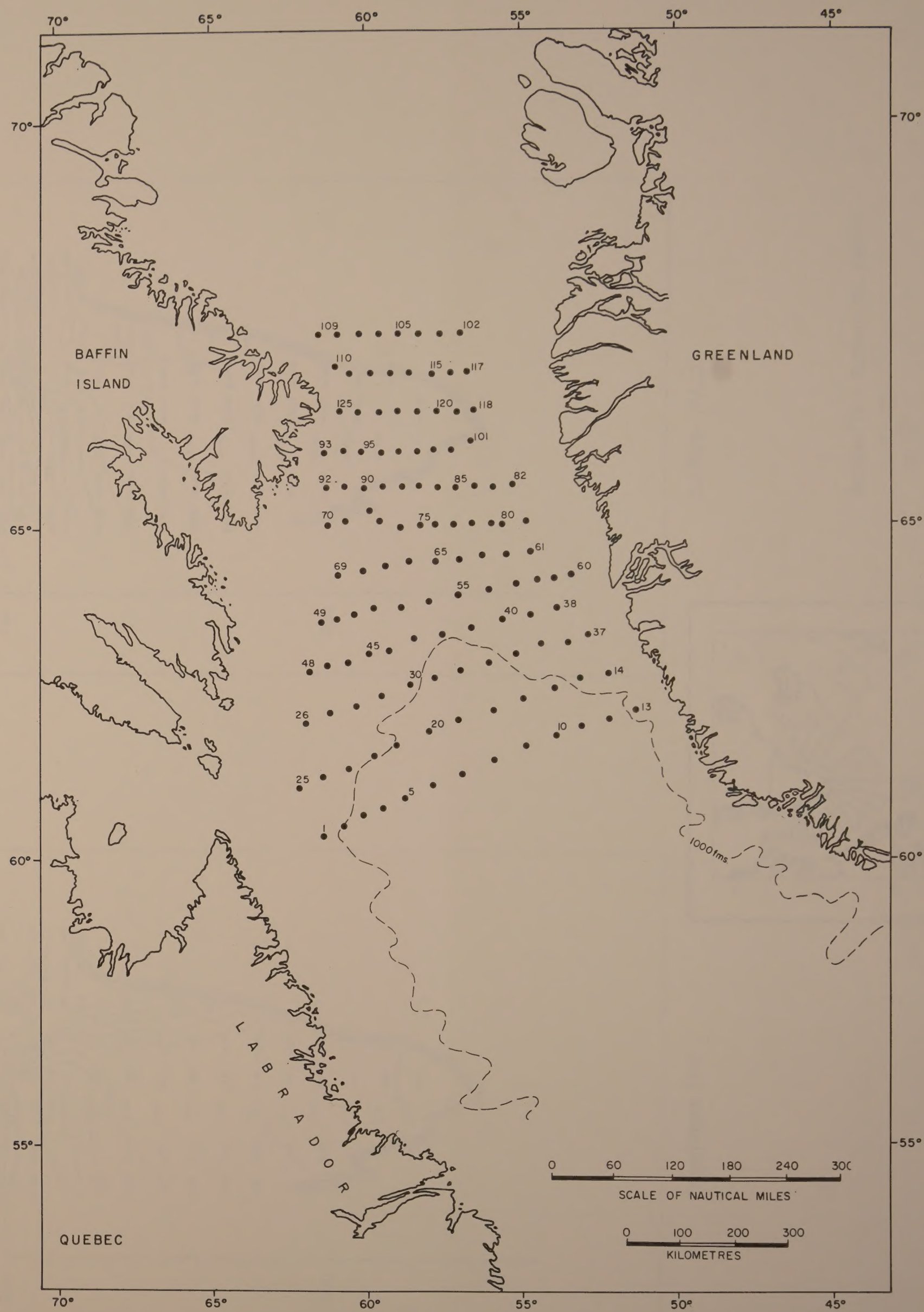
TABLE II

THE RATE OF REACTION AS A FUNCTION OF THE CONCENTRATION OF THE SOLUTION.

Concentration of Solution (M)	Rate of Reaction (M/s)
0.01	0.001
0.02	0.002
0.05	0.005
0.10	0.010



Oceanographic sections contained in the Atlas.

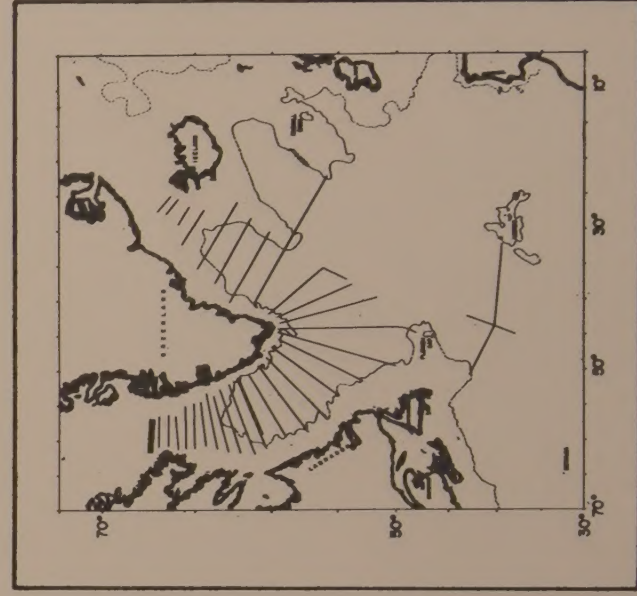
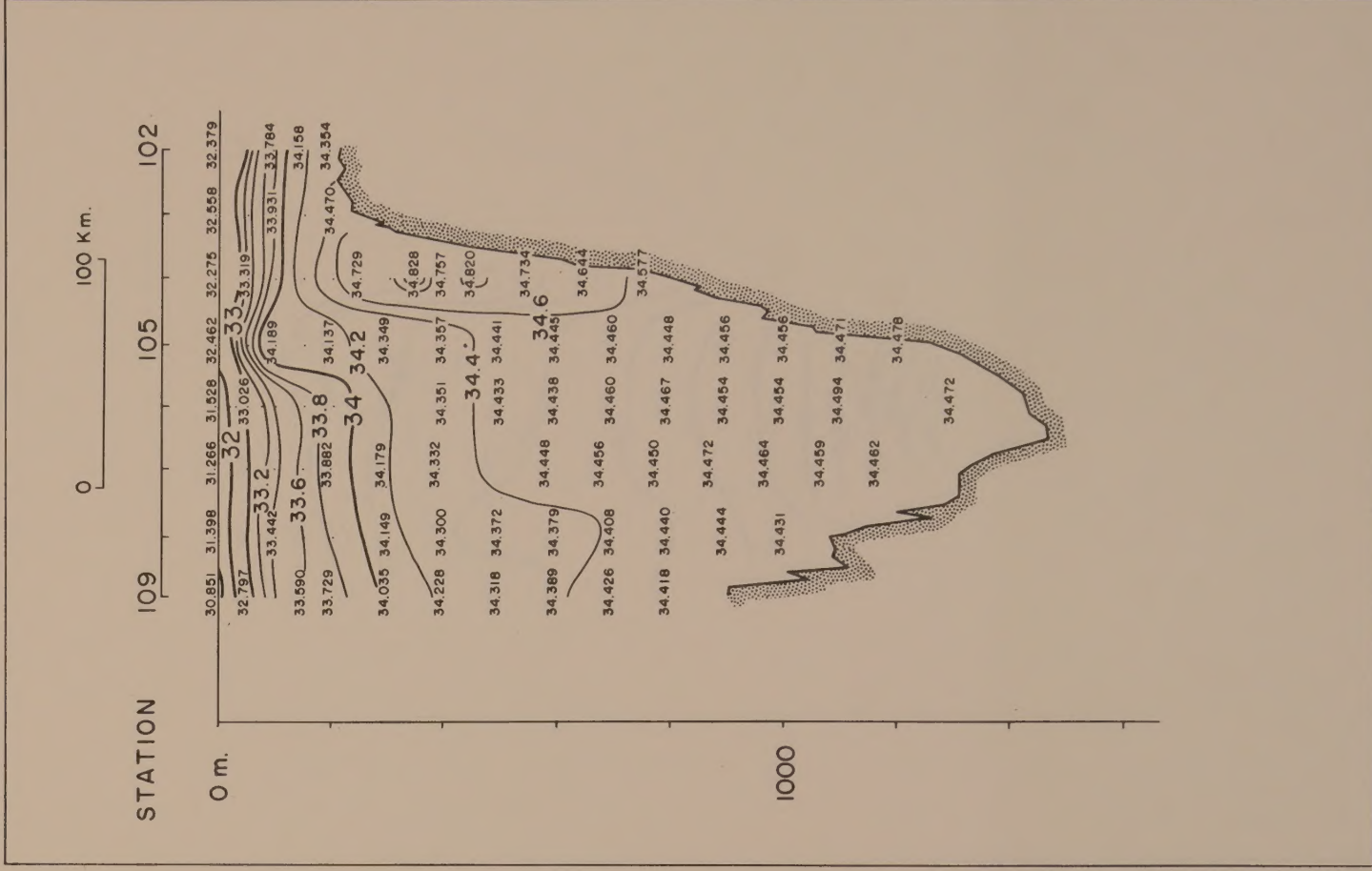
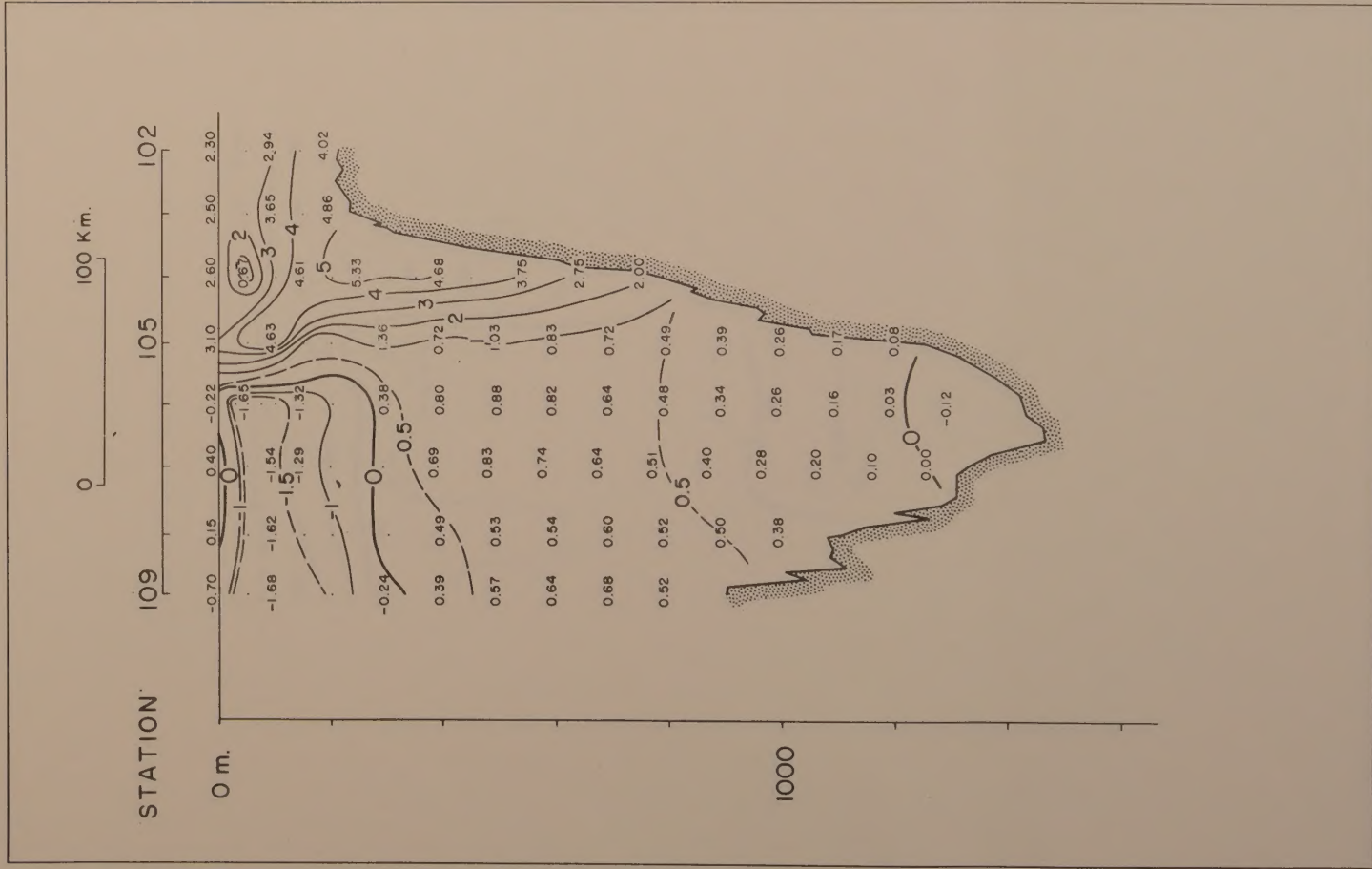


Cruise BI 2265 CCGS LABRADOR

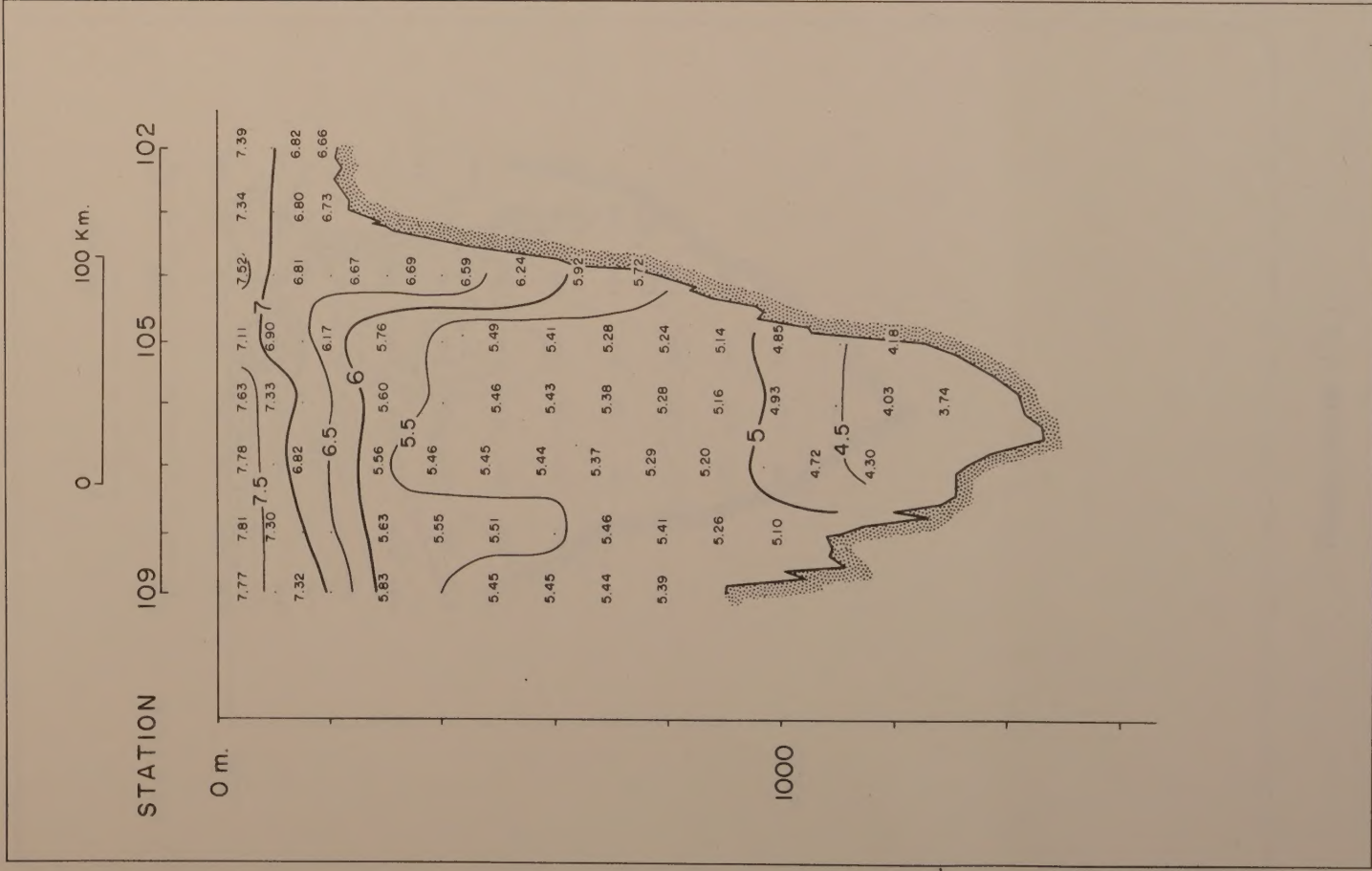
August 27 - October 22, 1965

Scientist-in-Charge — J. R. N. Lazier

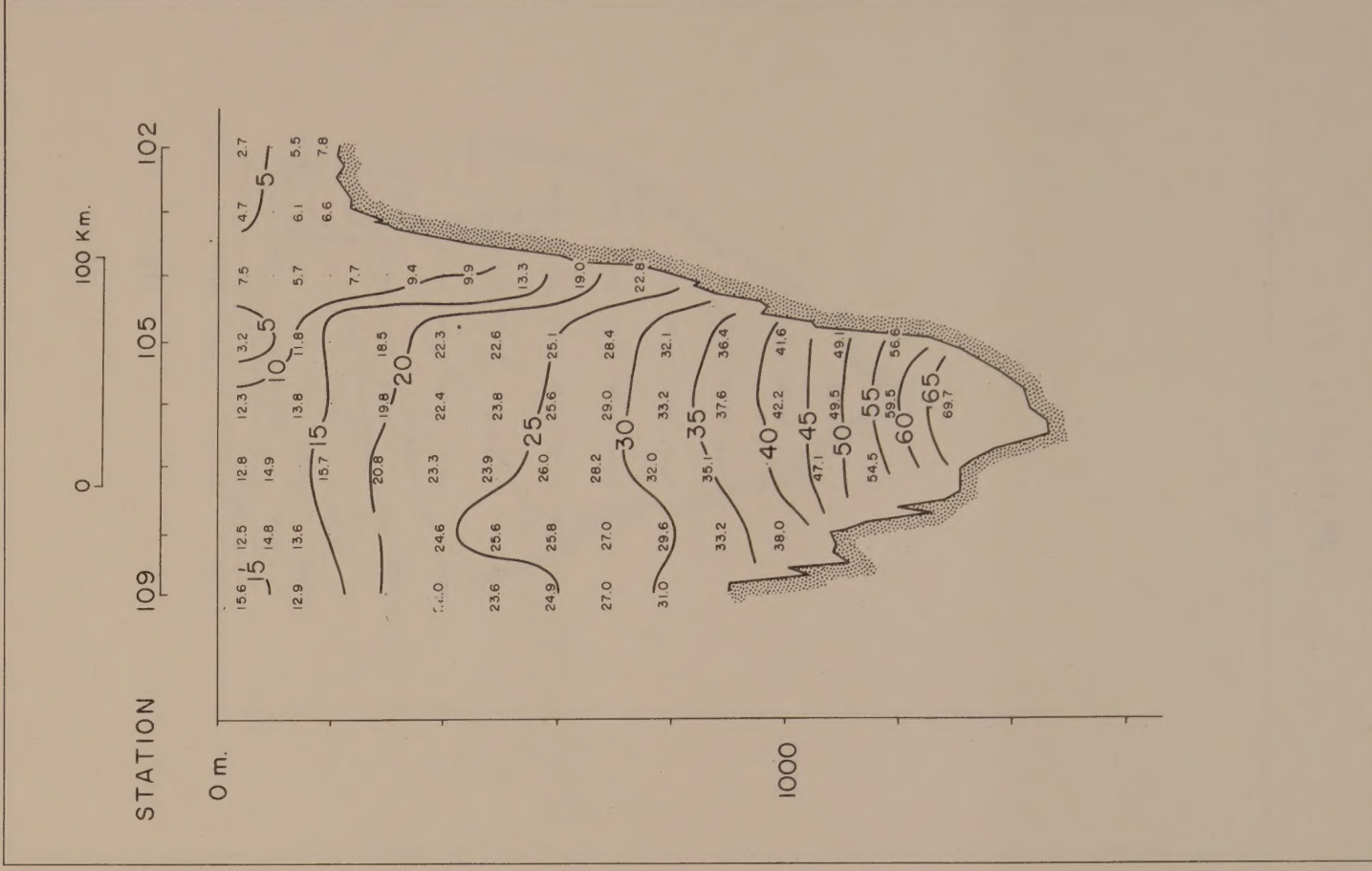




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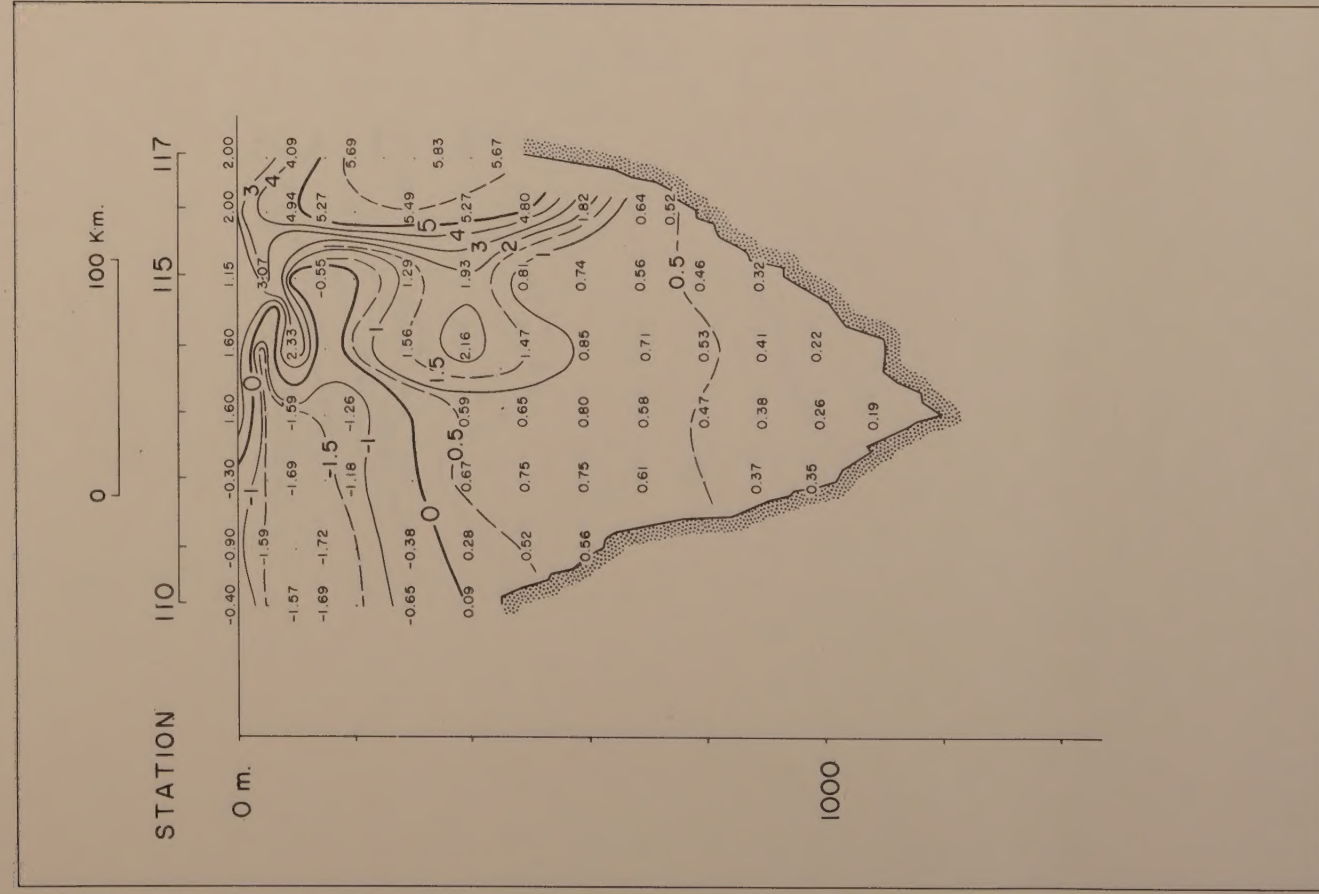


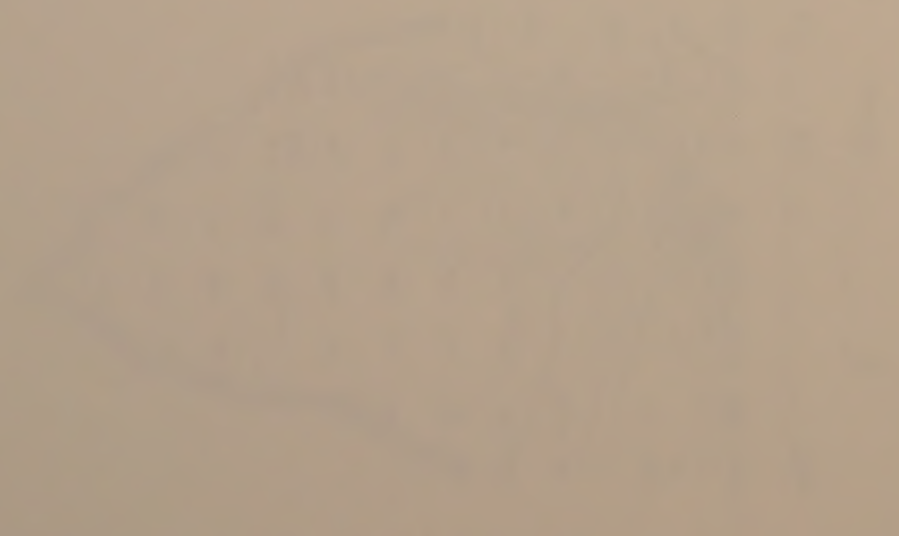
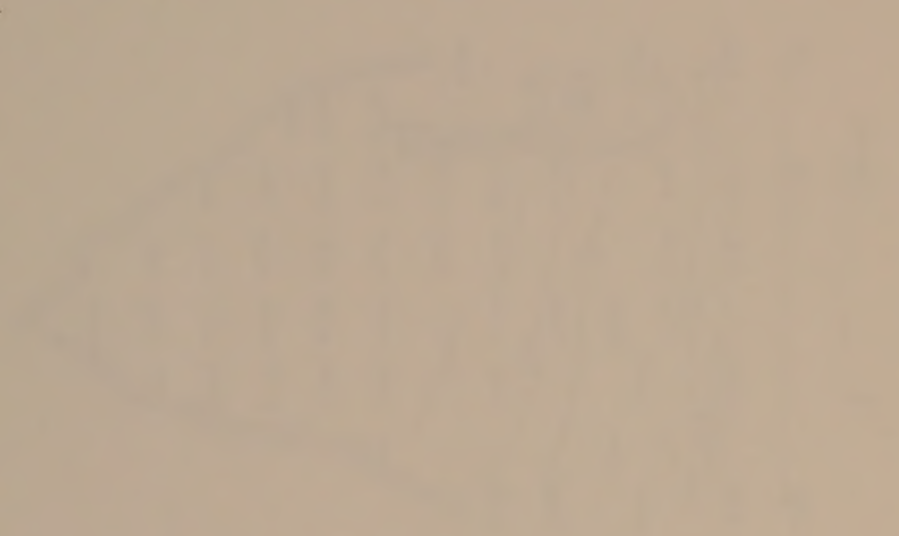
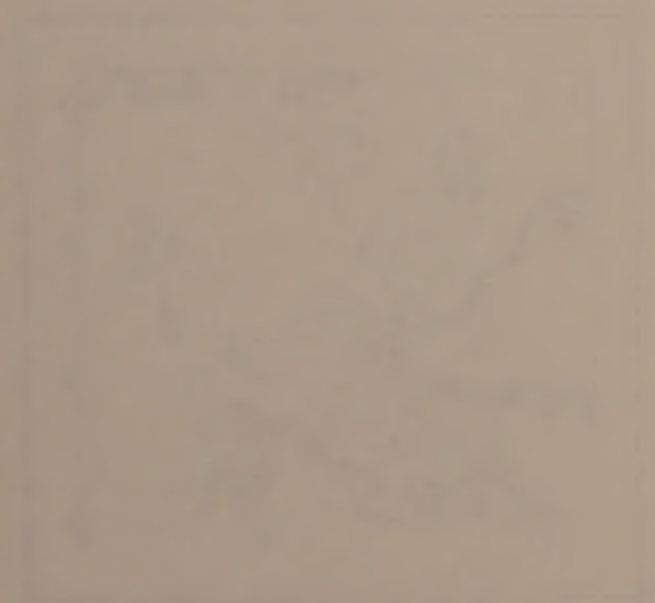
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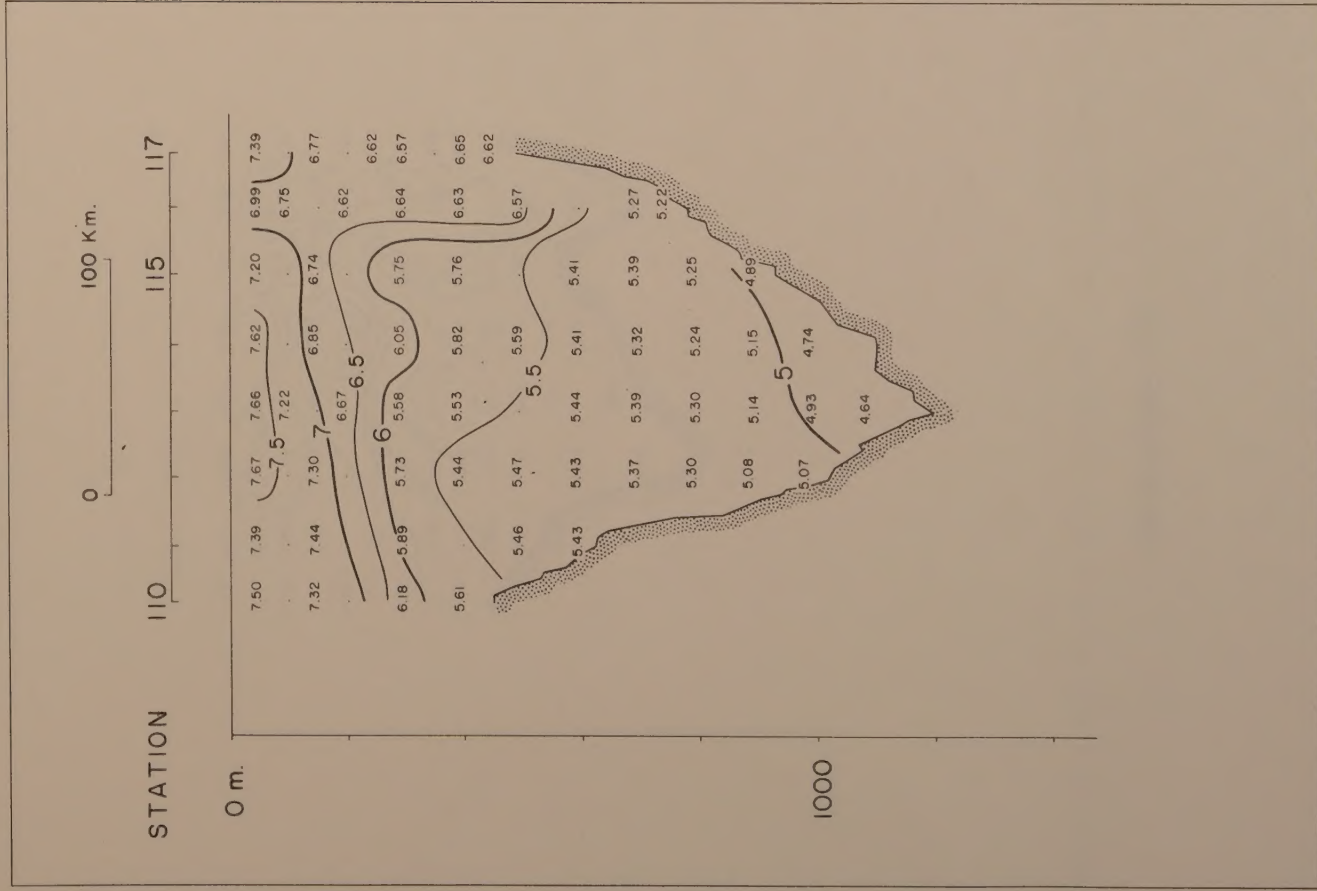


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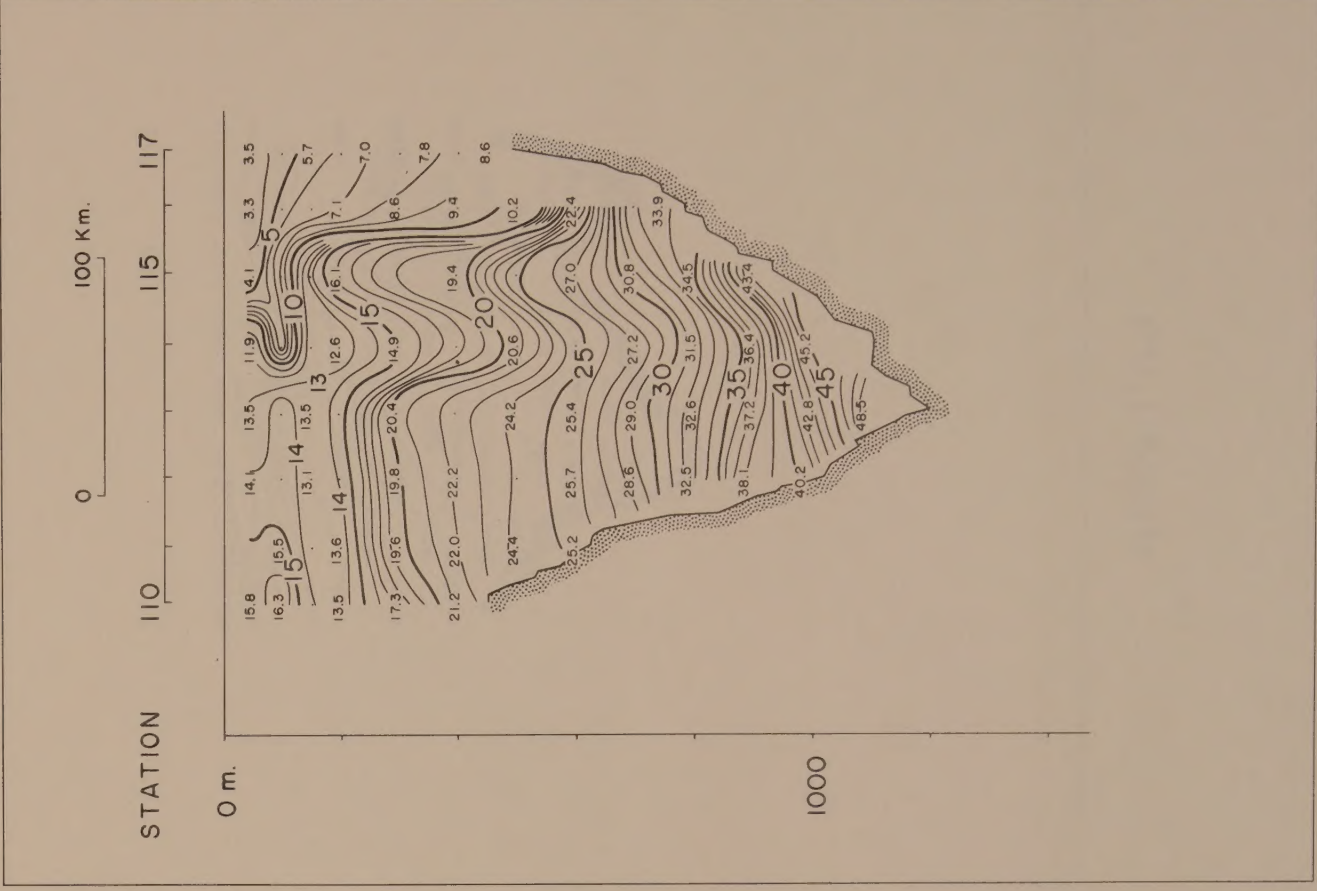
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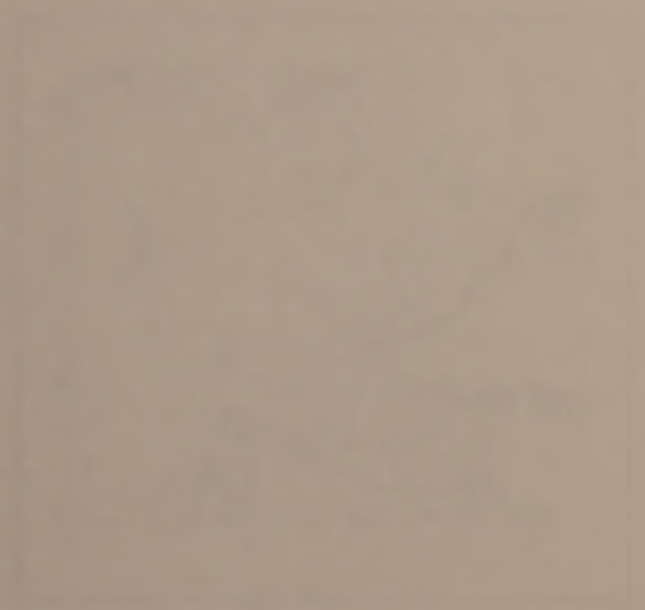
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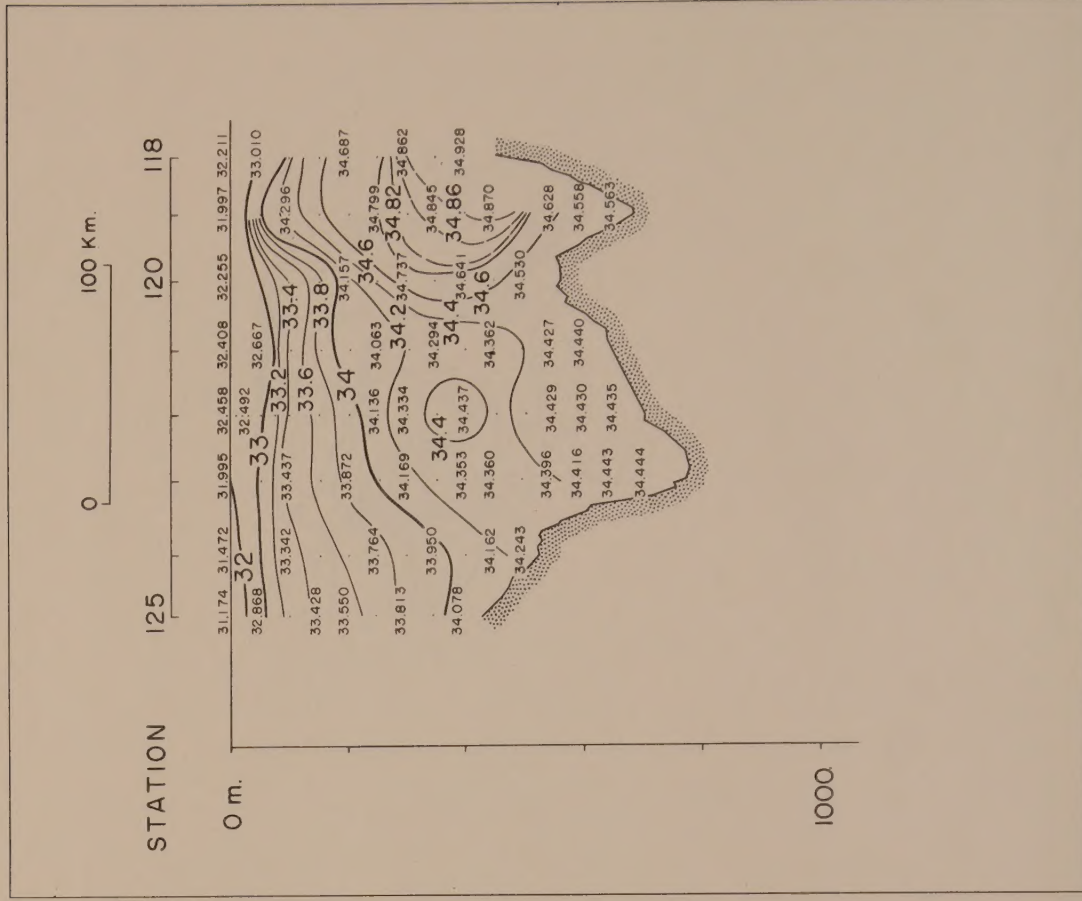
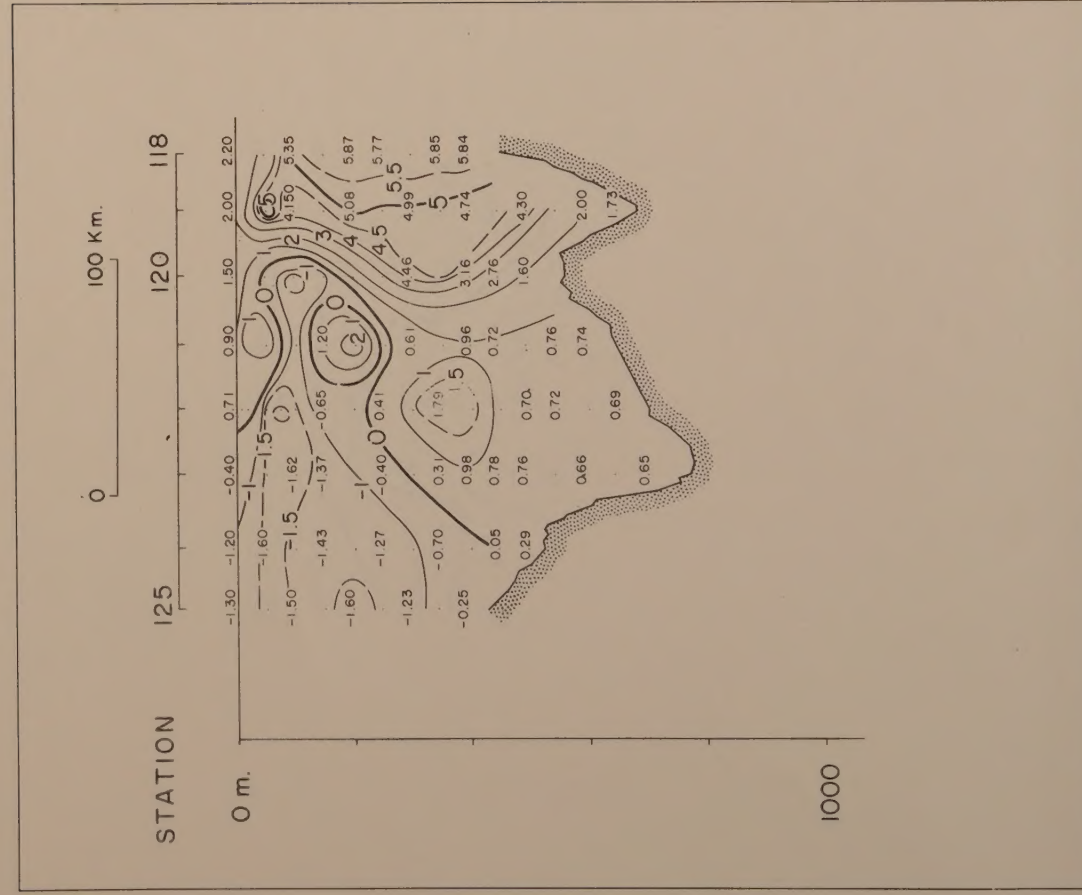


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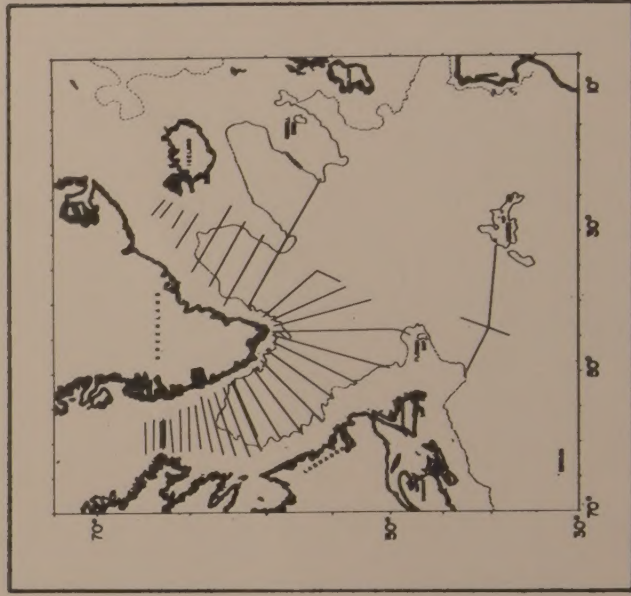
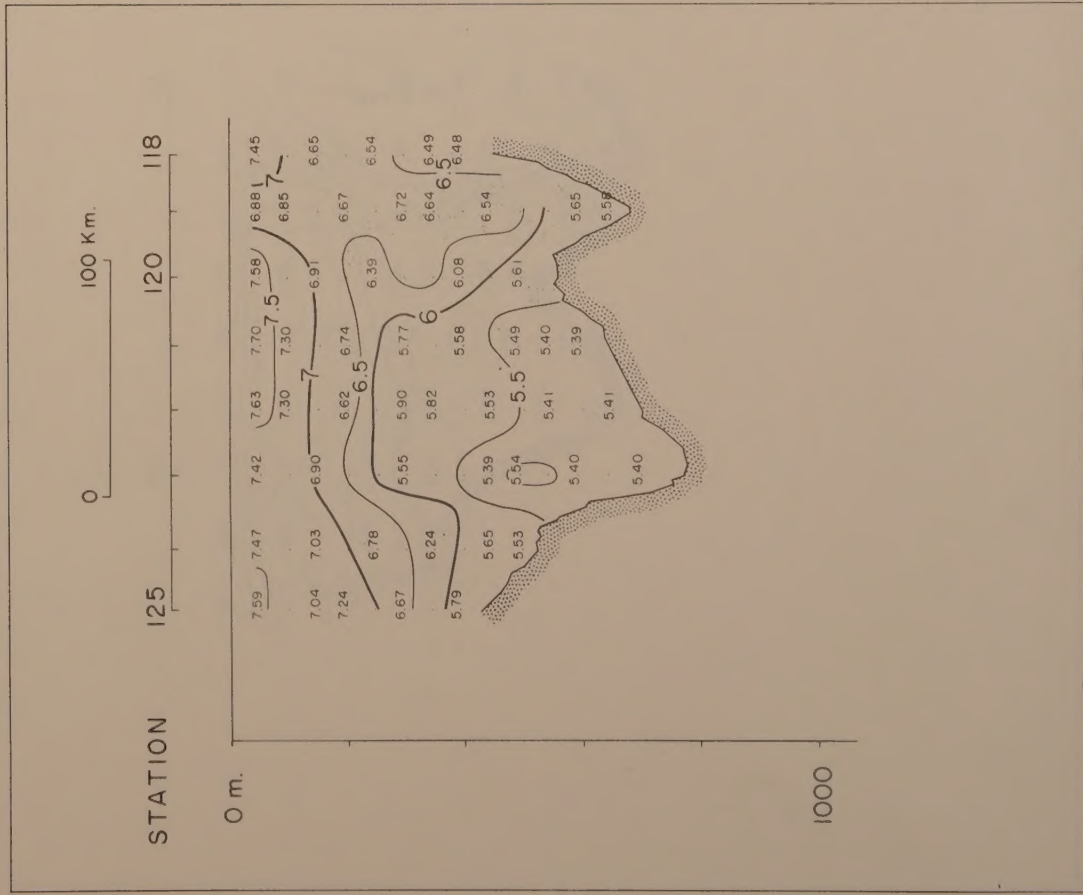


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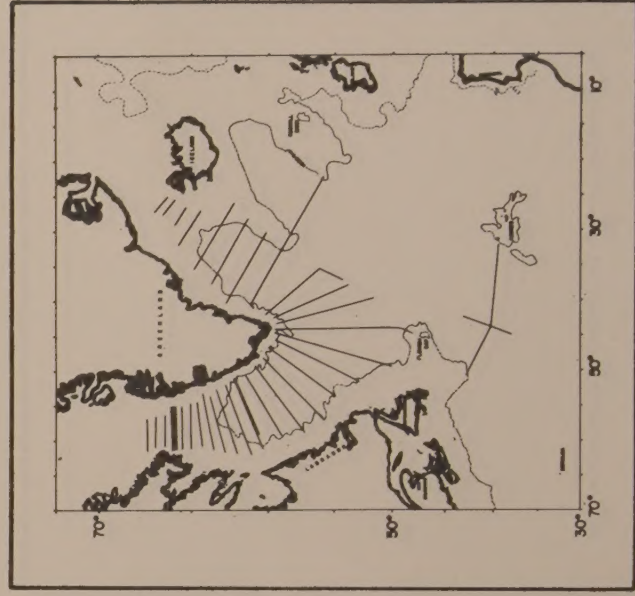
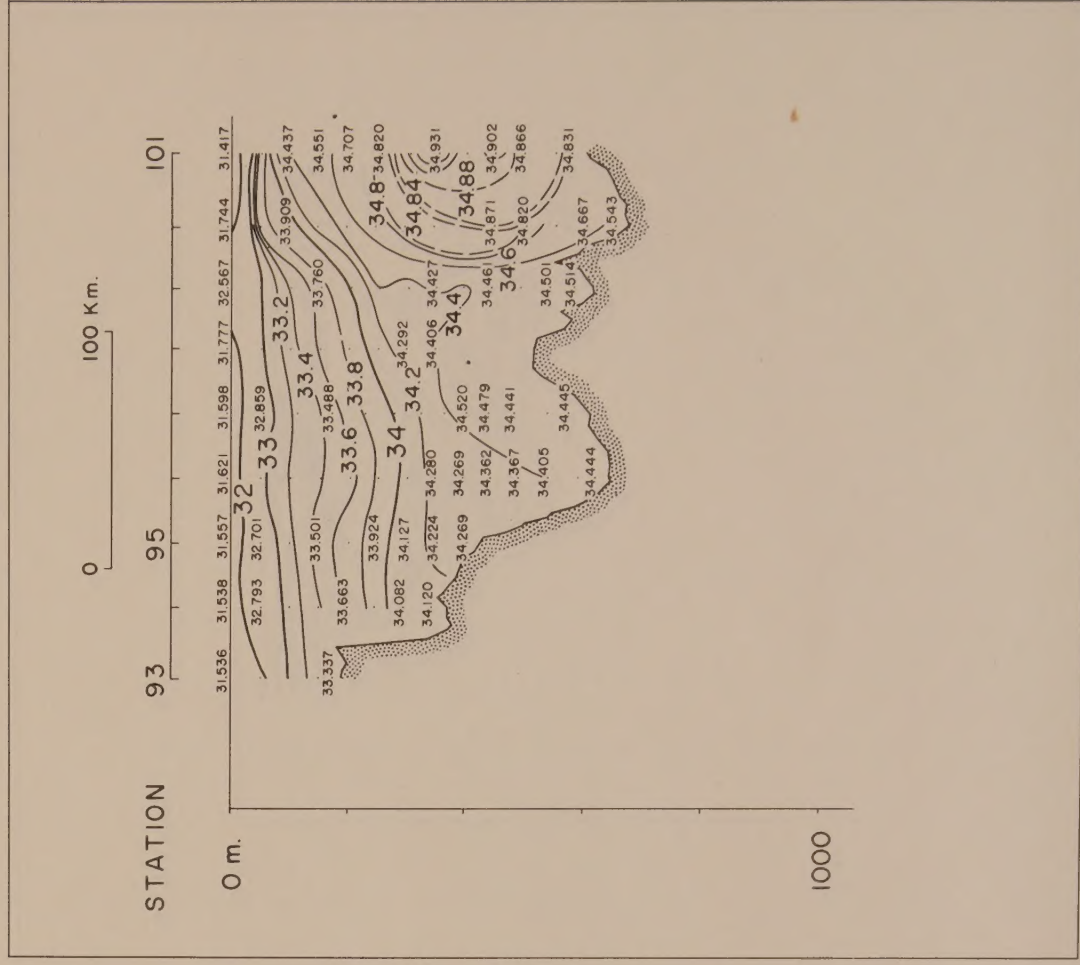
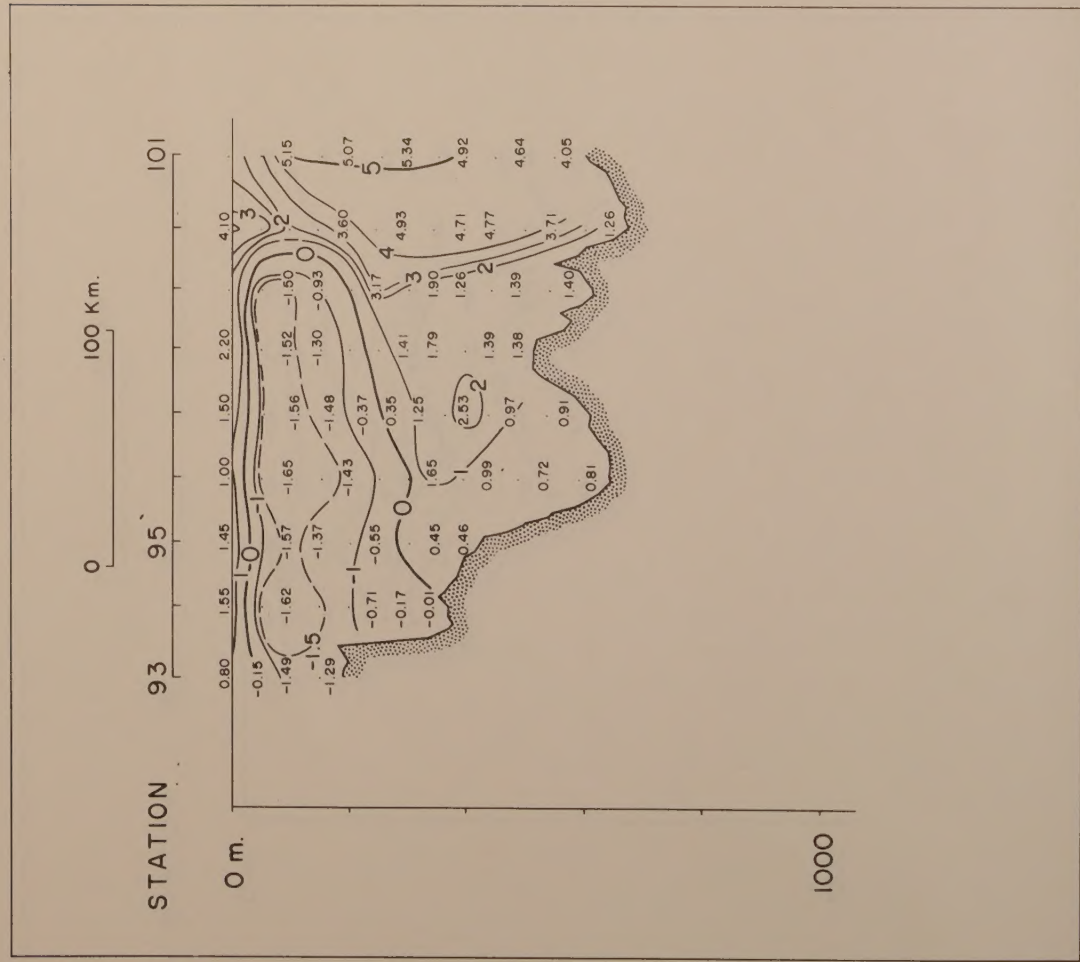




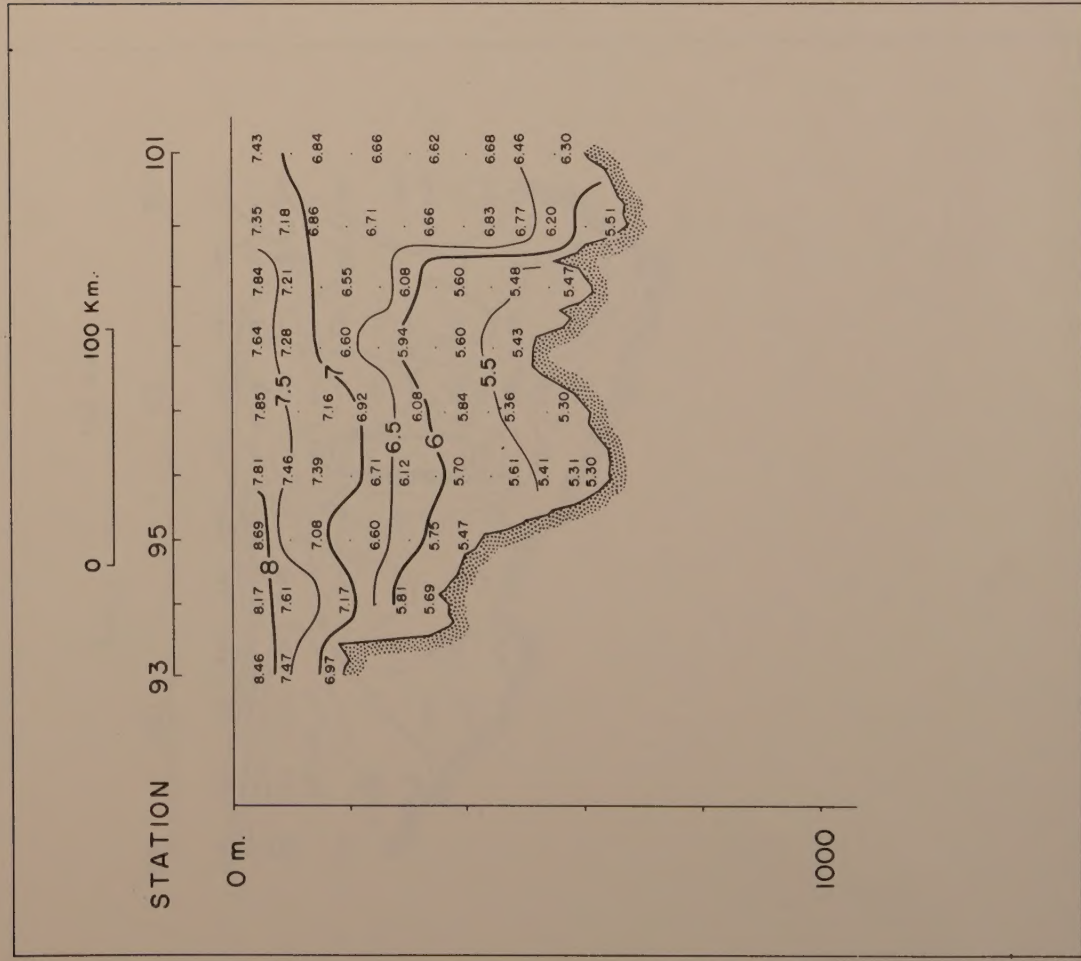


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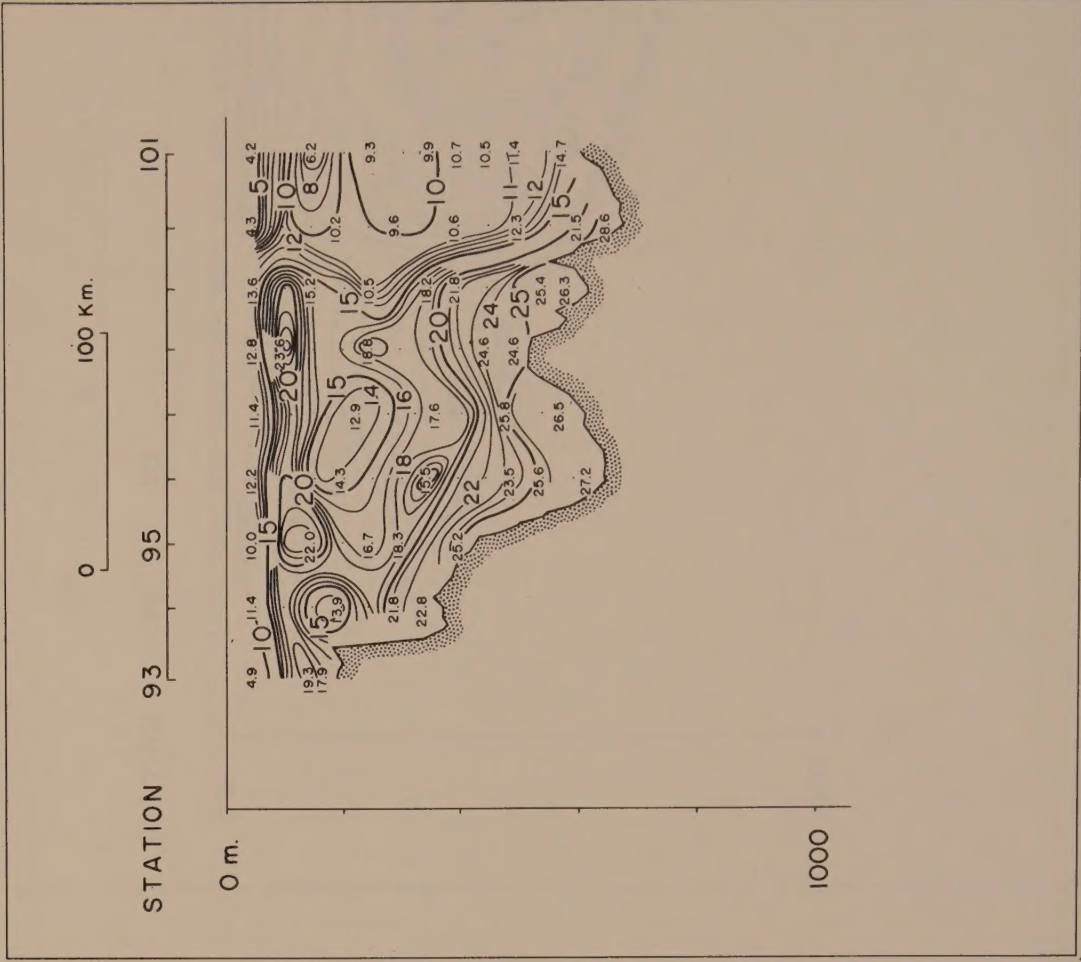




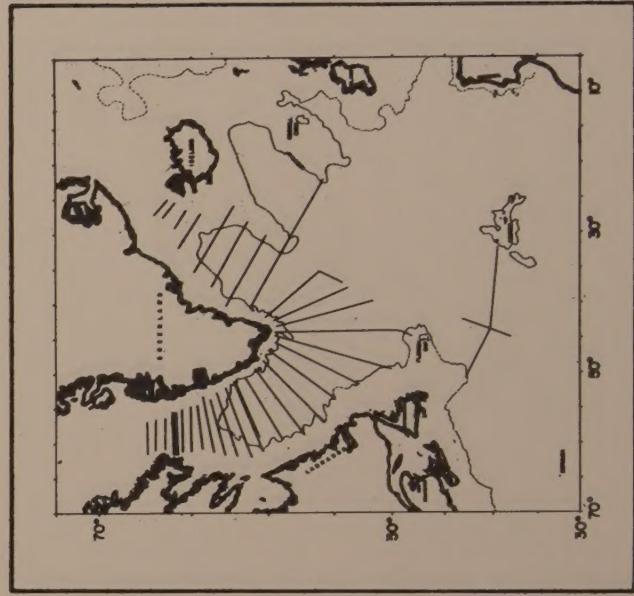




Oxygen (ml/L)



Silica ($\mu\text{g at/L}$)



September 12 - September 13, 1965





Temperature (°C)



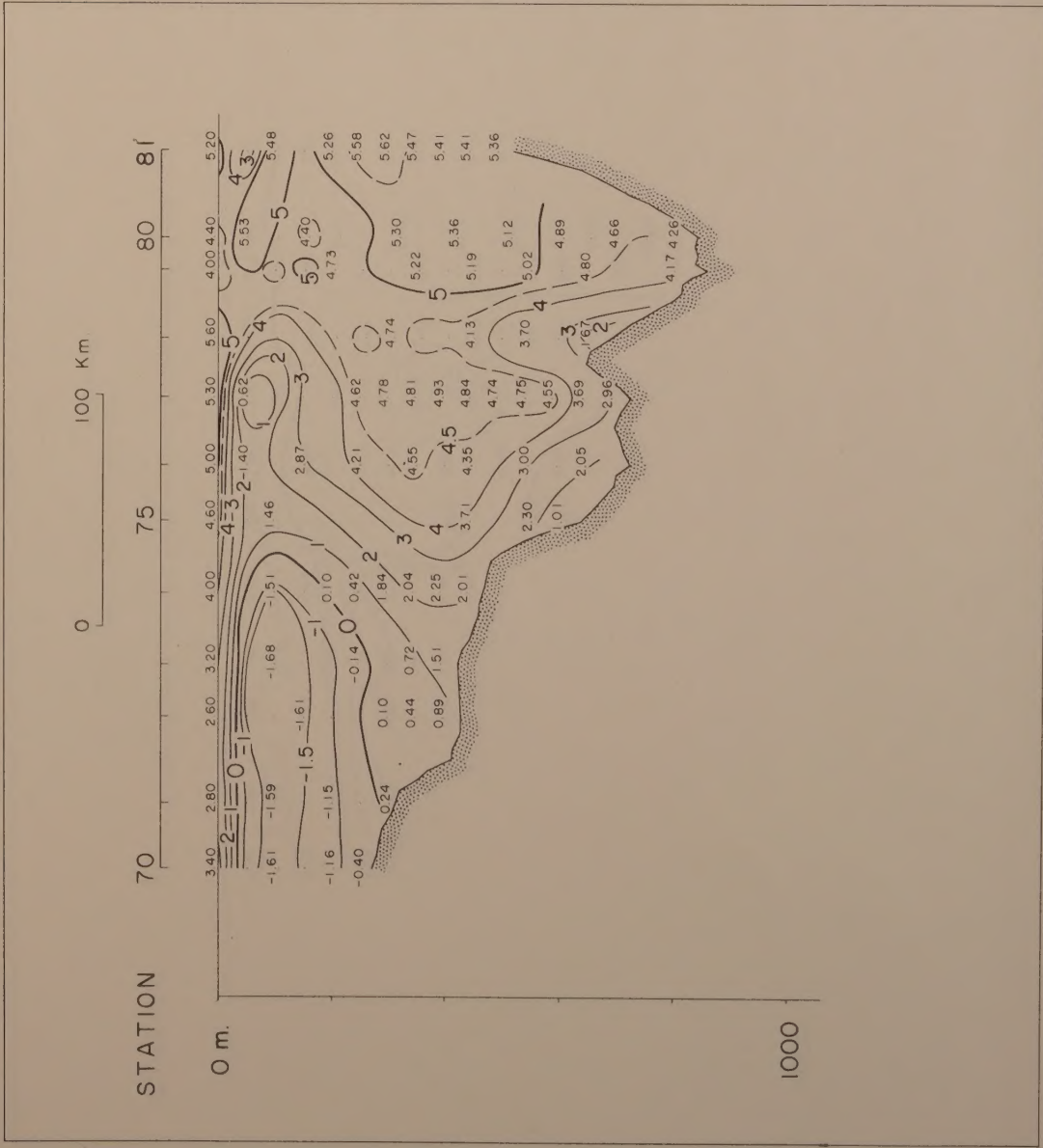
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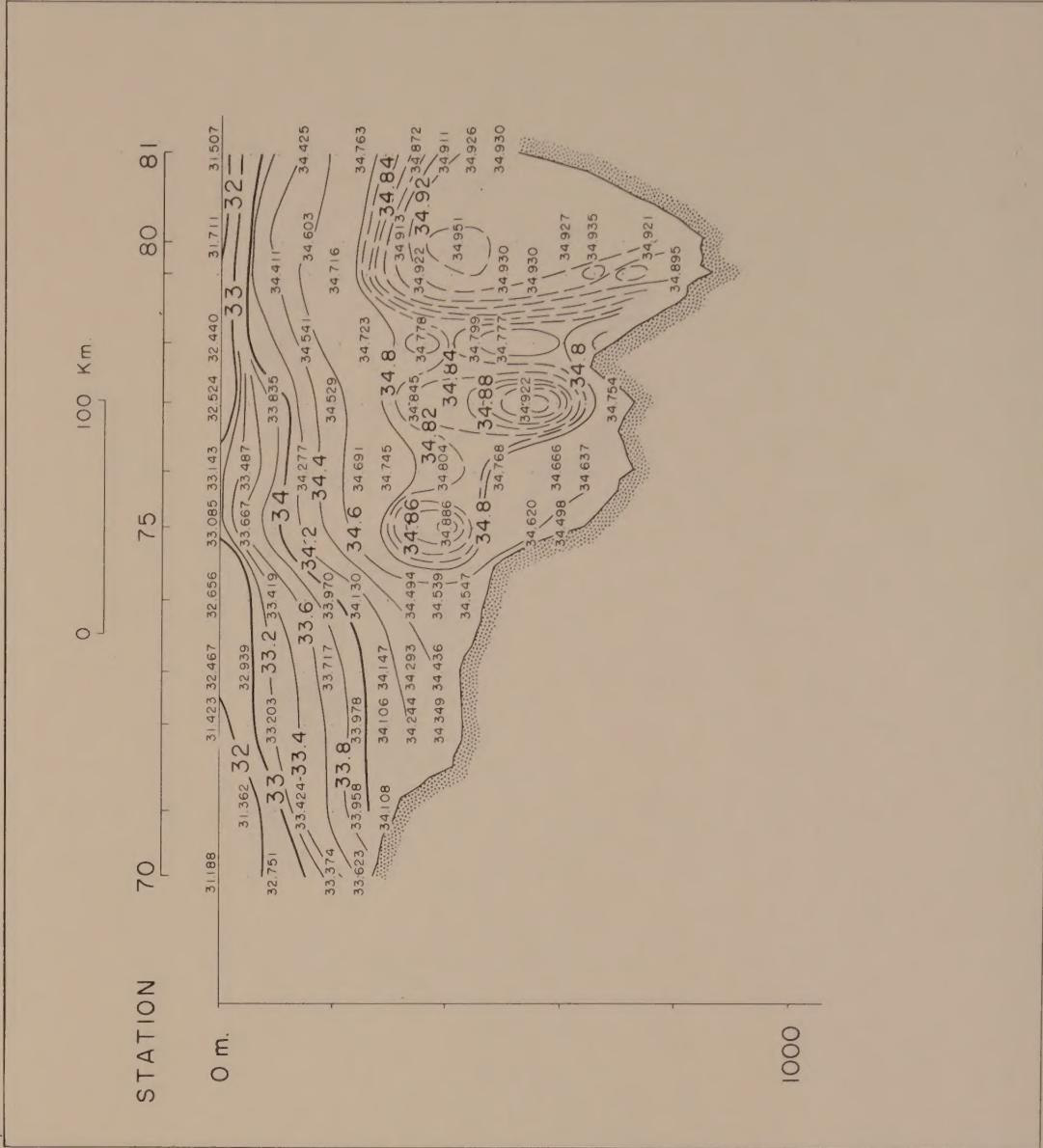
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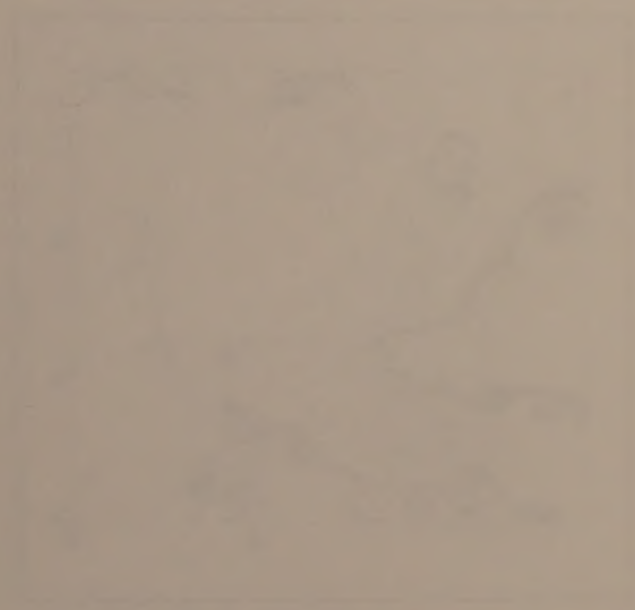
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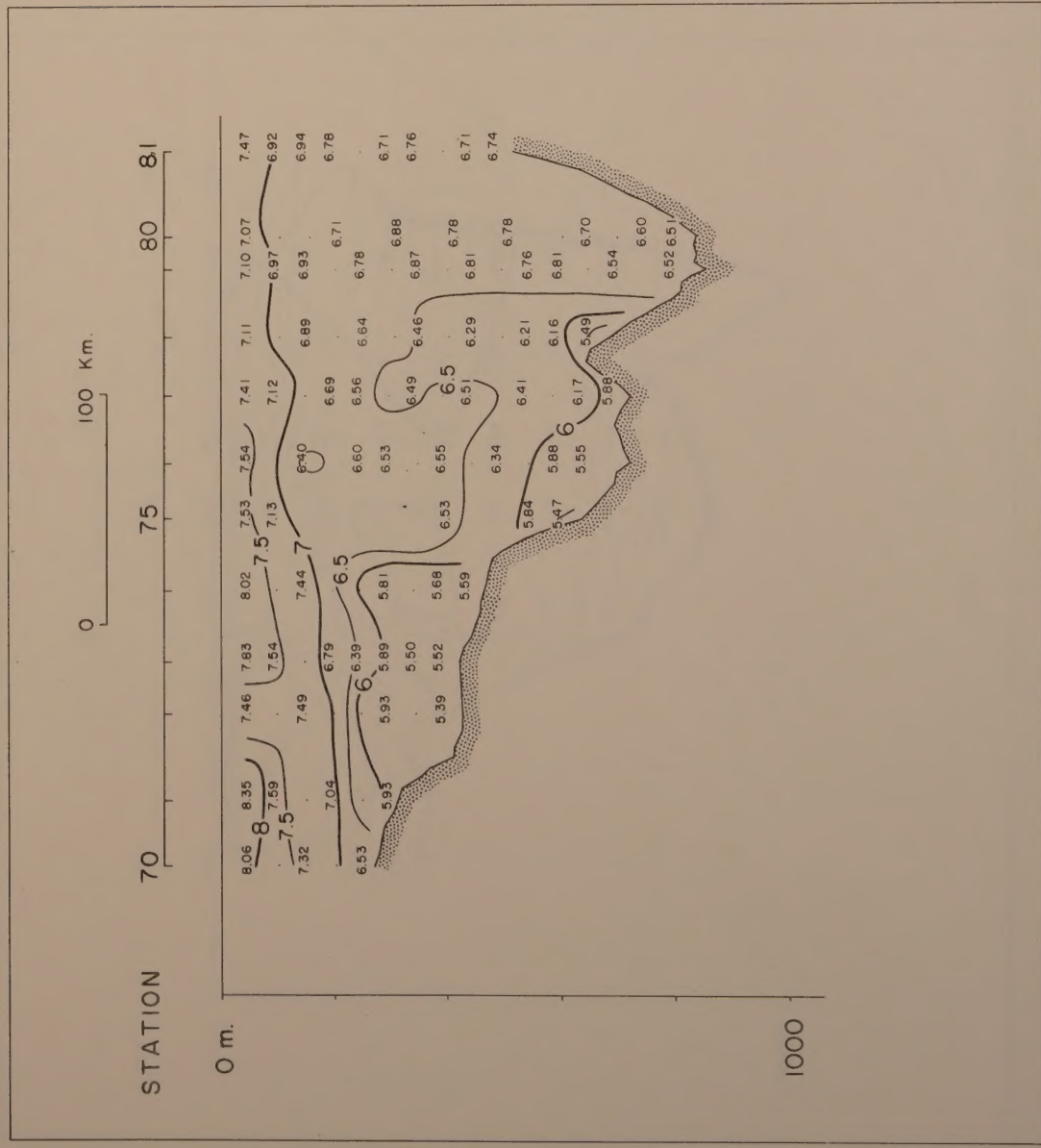


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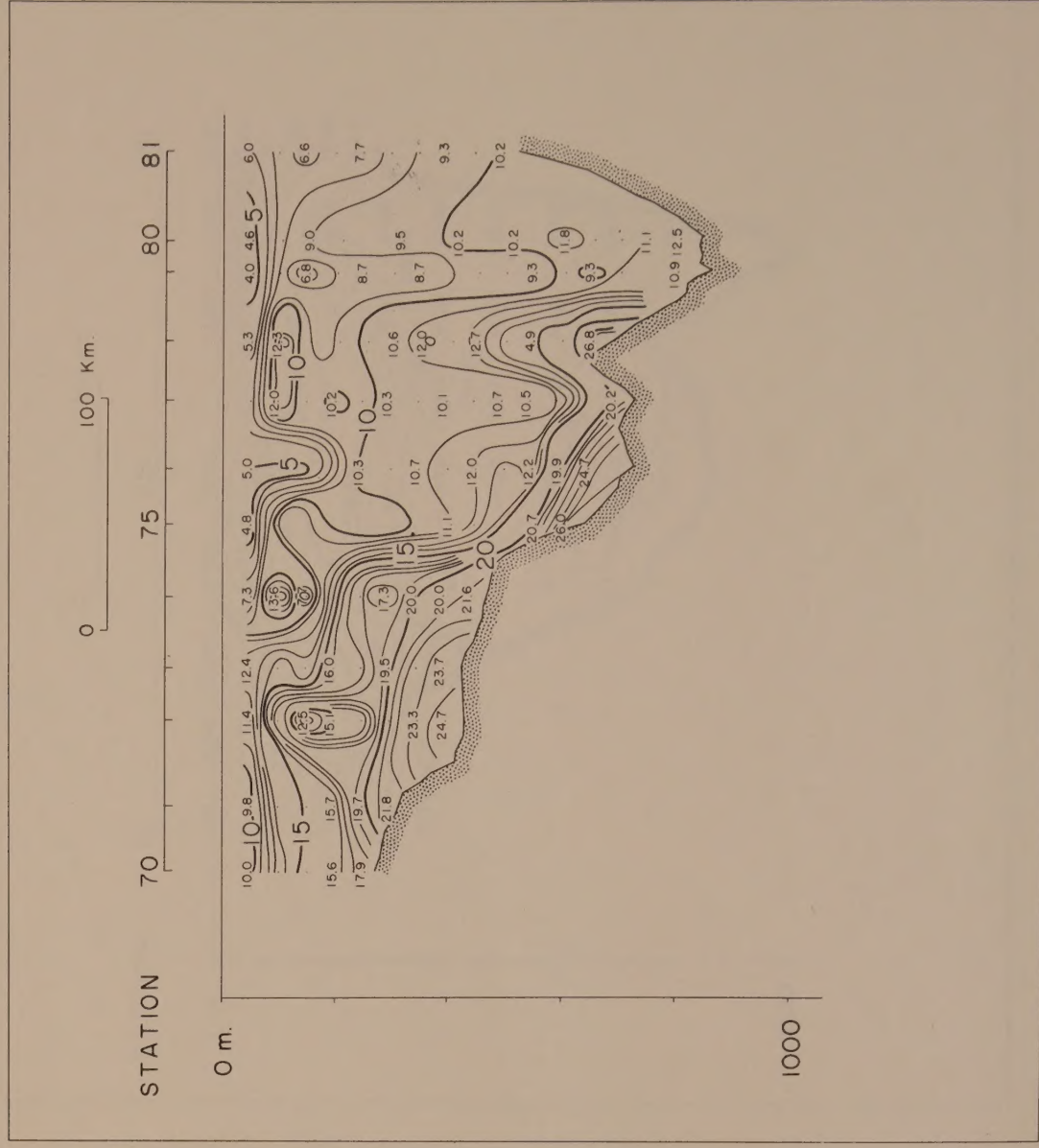


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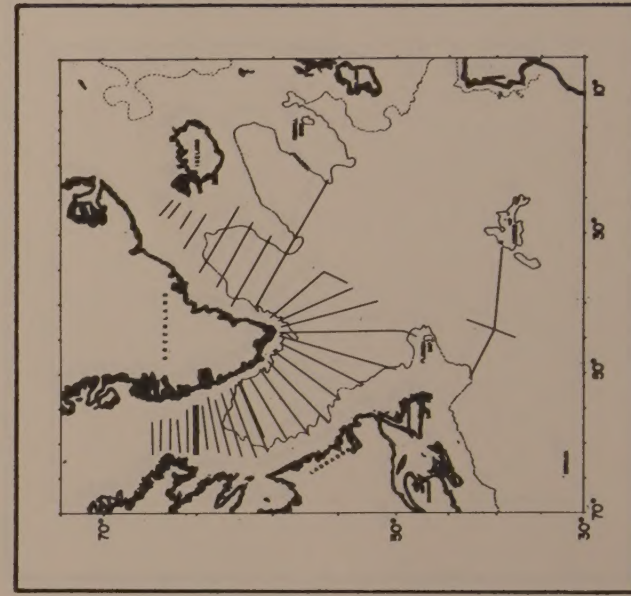




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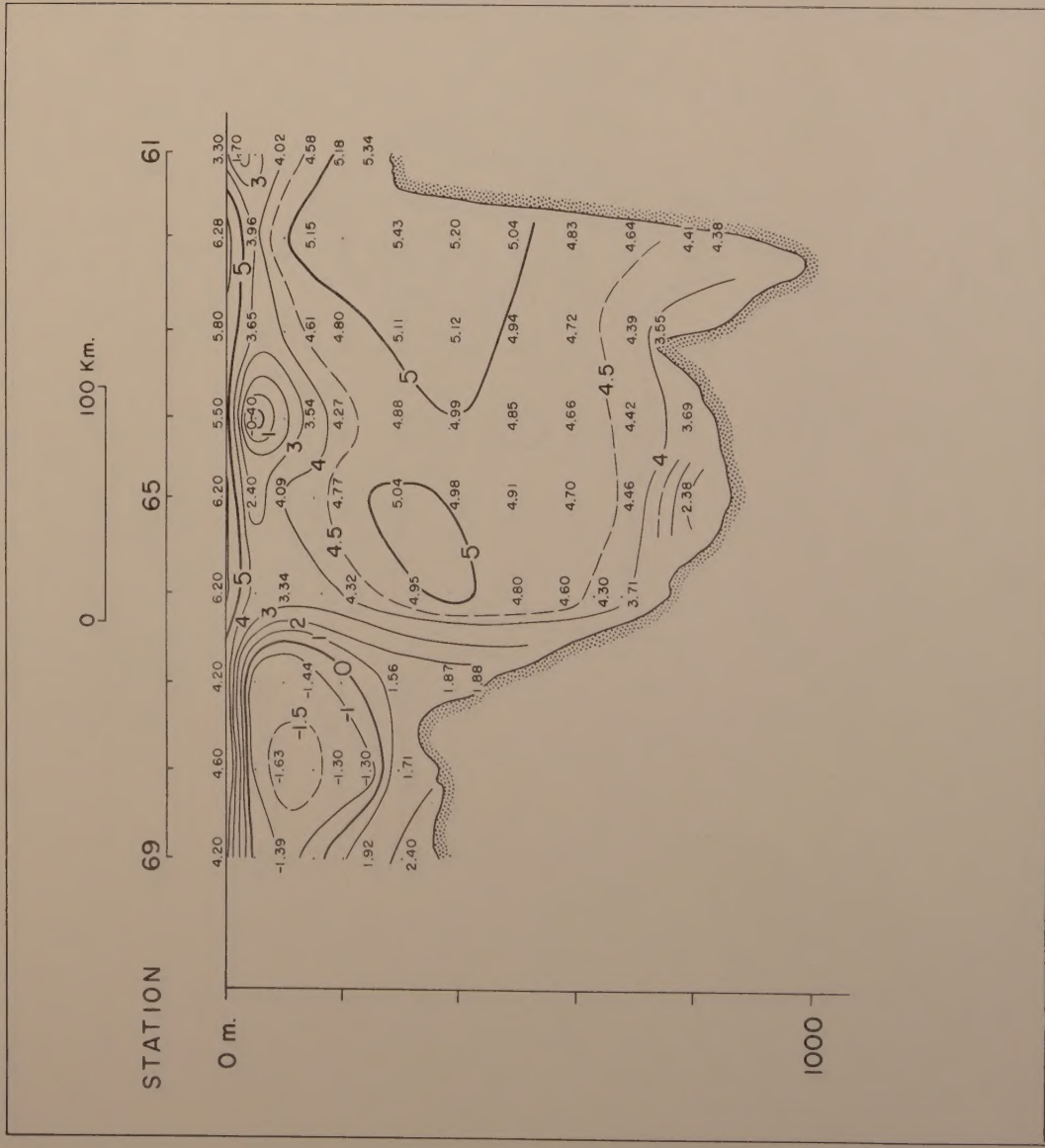


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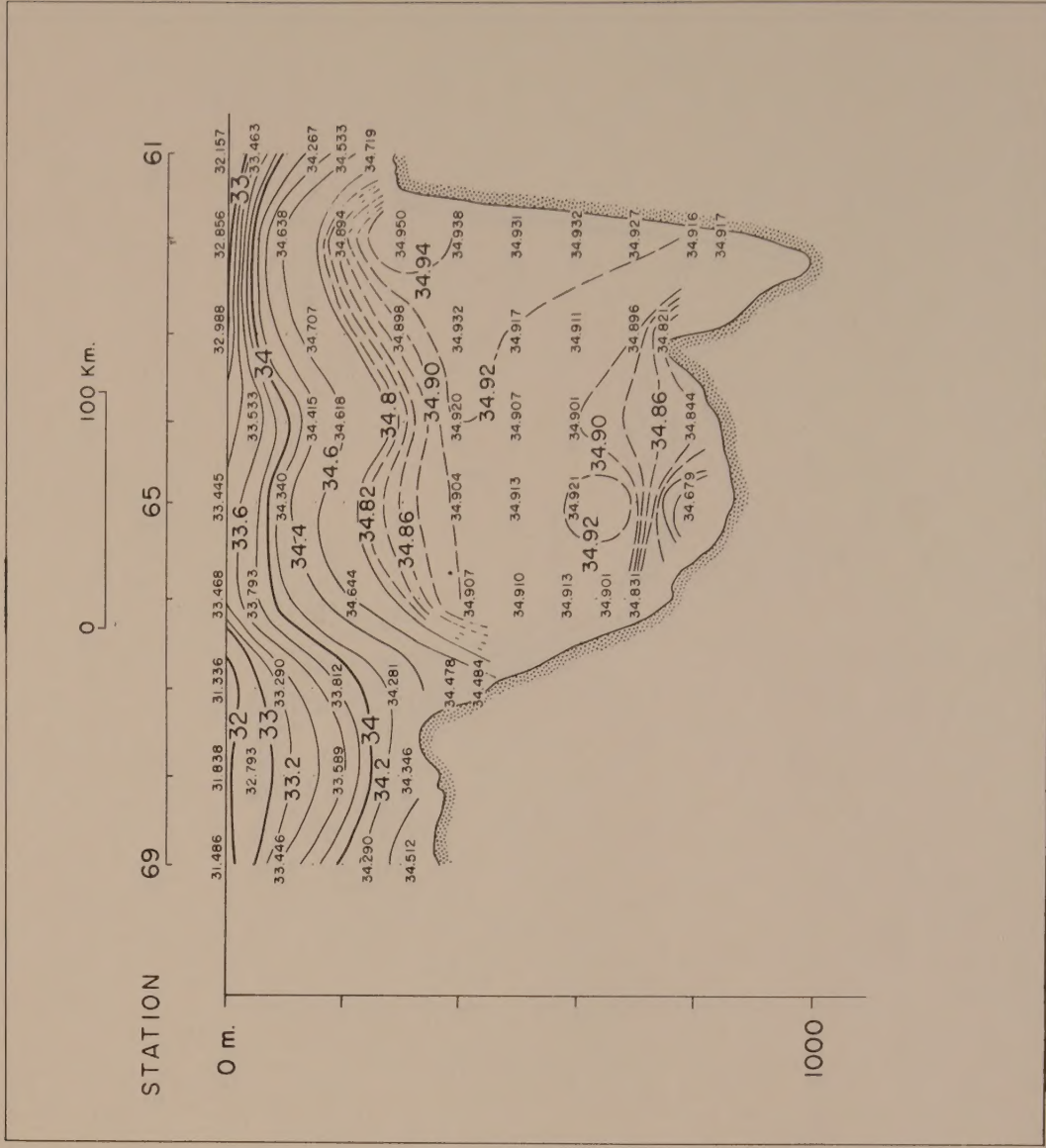


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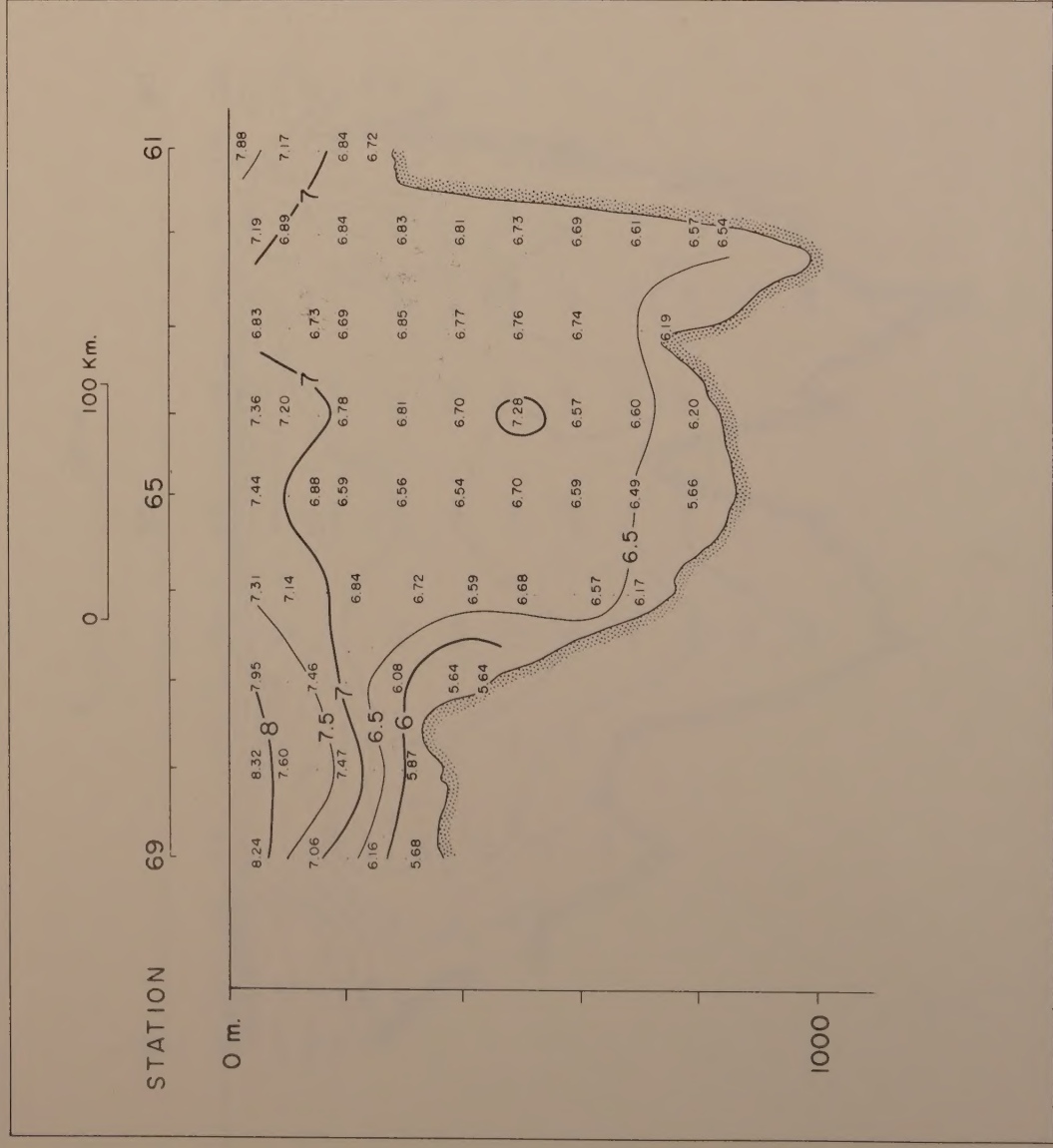


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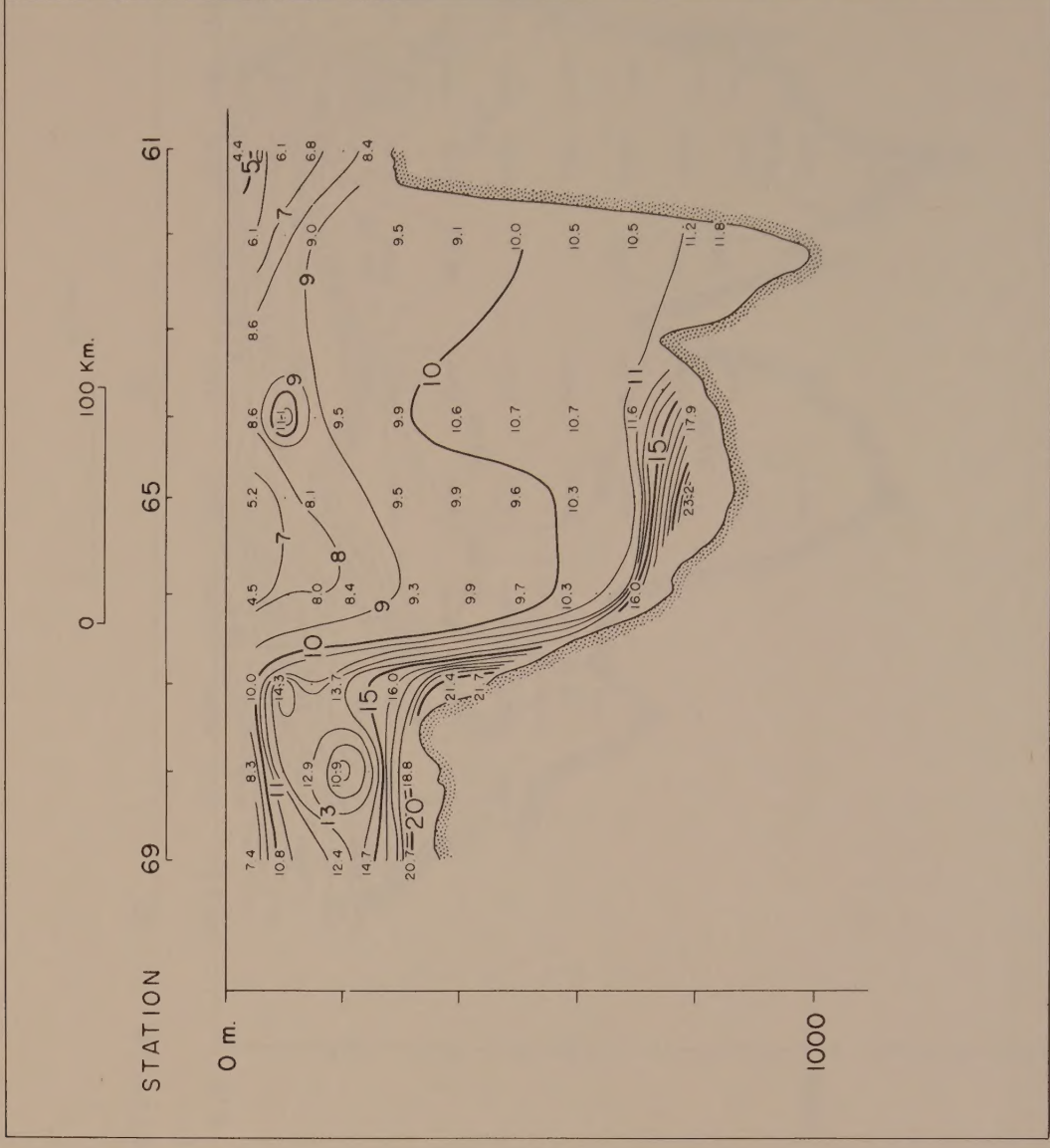


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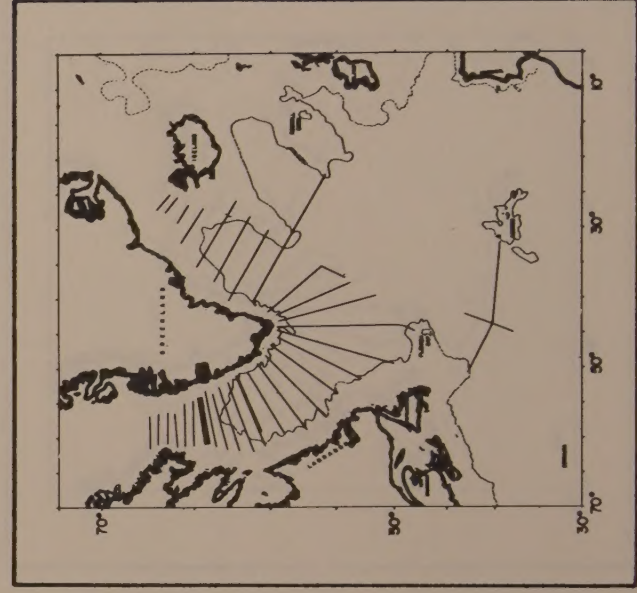




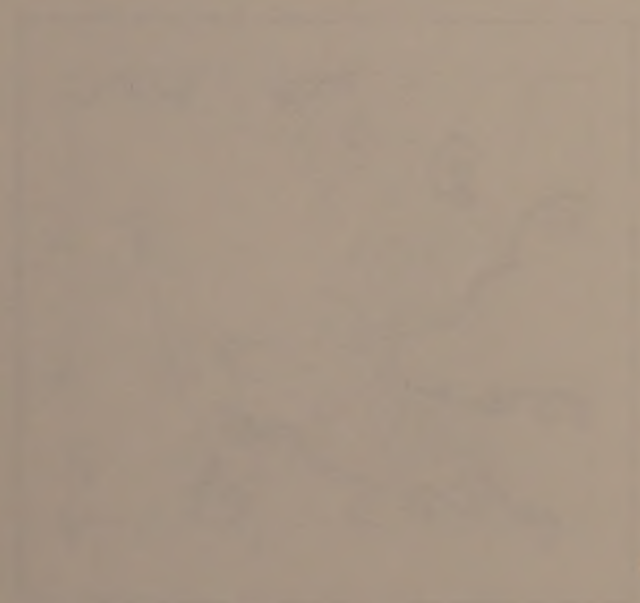
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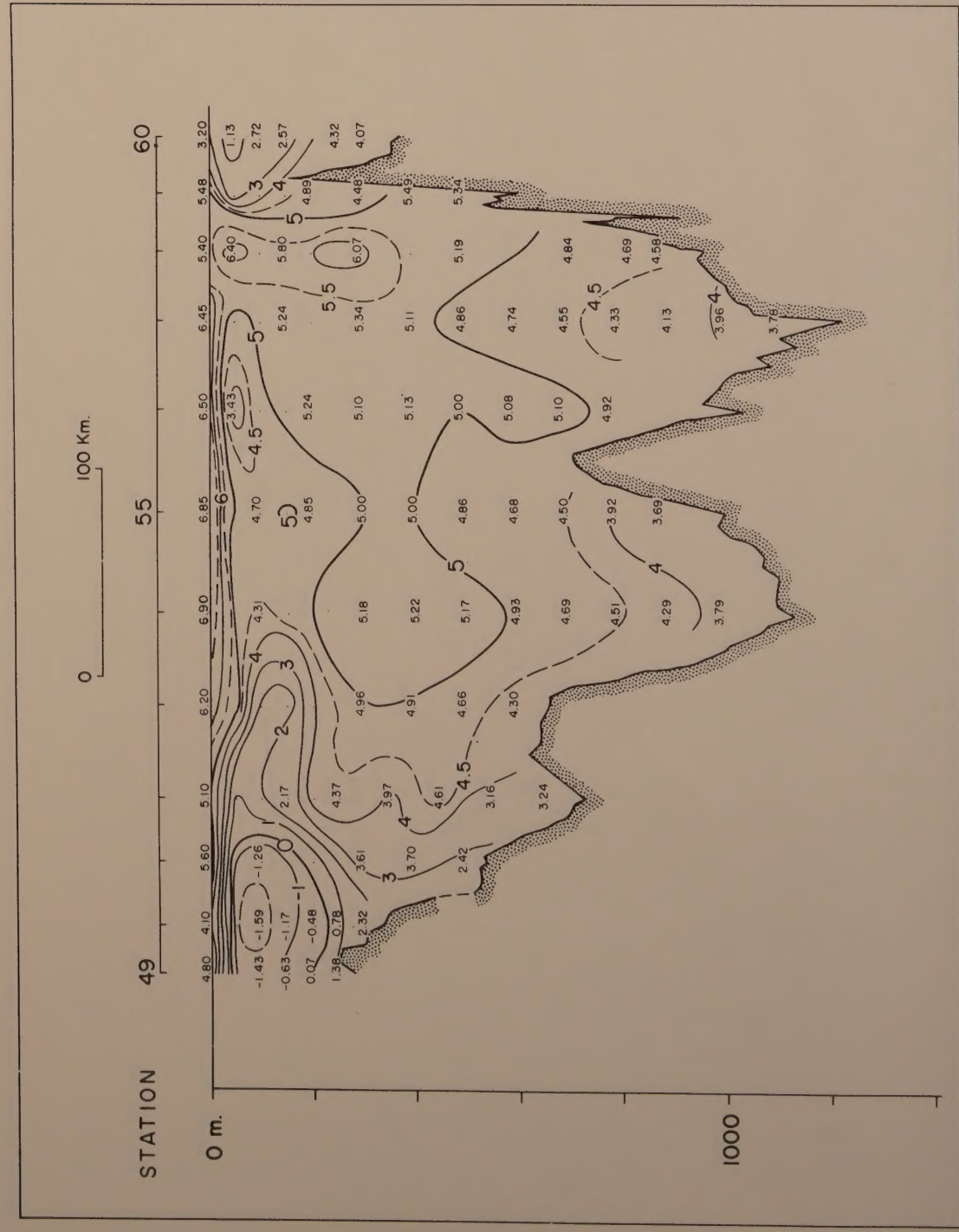
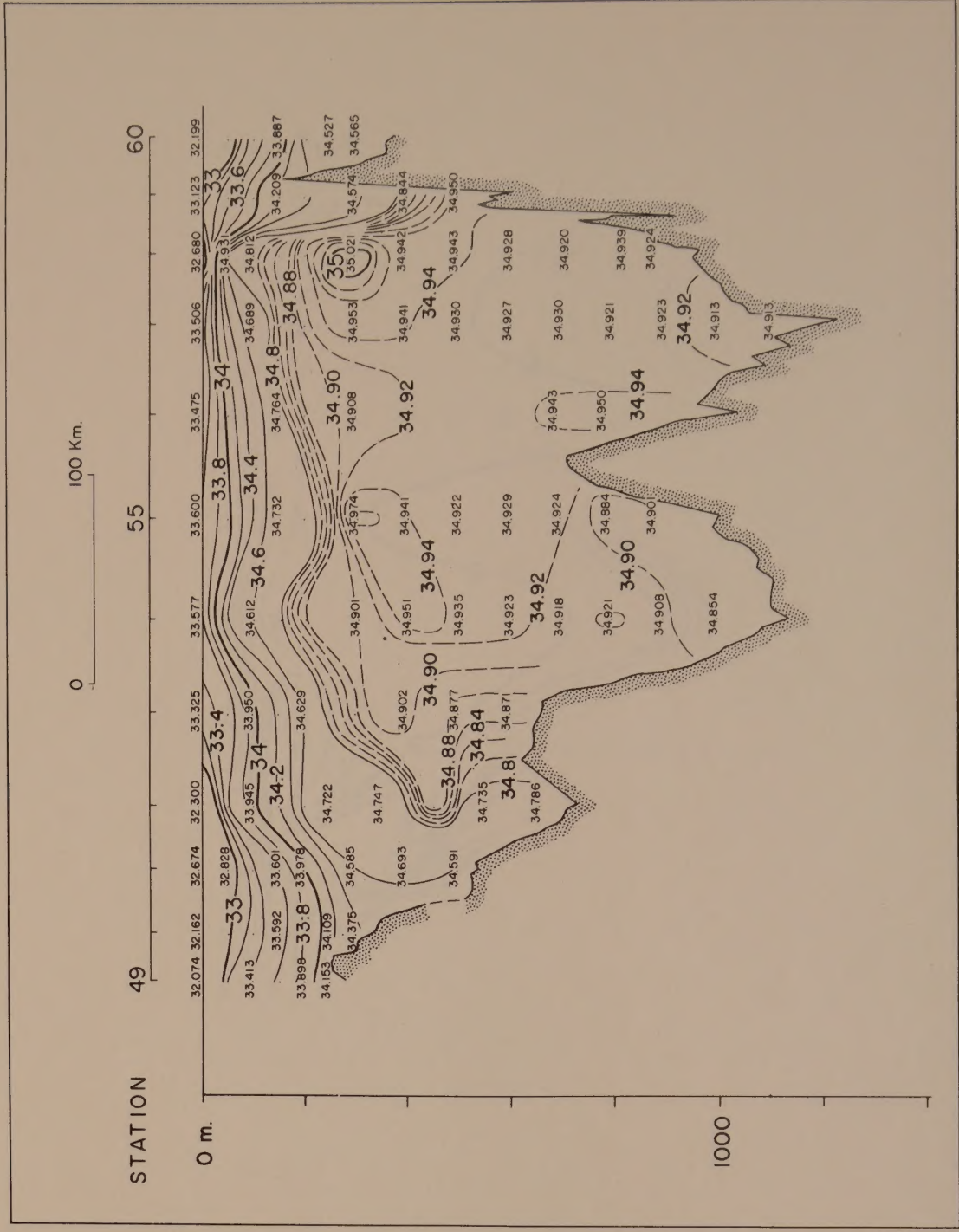


Silica ($\mu\text{g at/L}$)



September 8 - September 9, 1965



Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

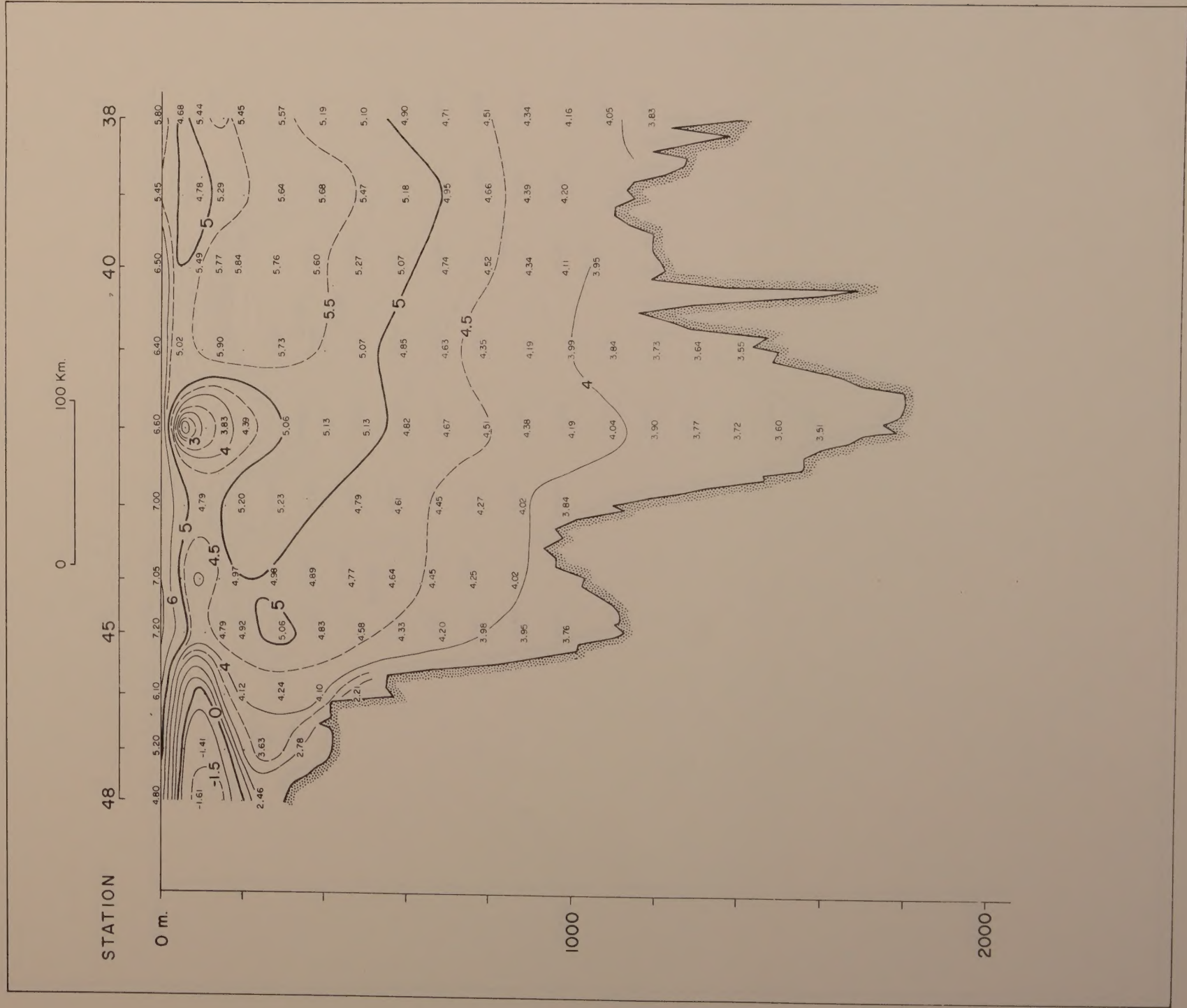
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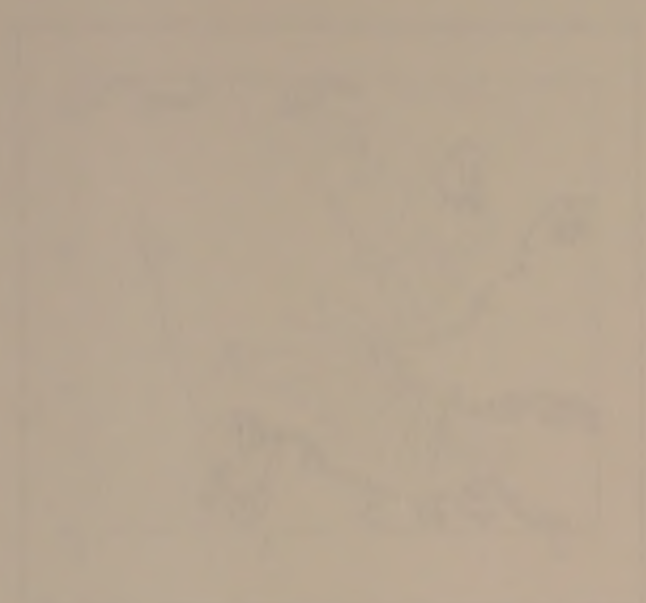
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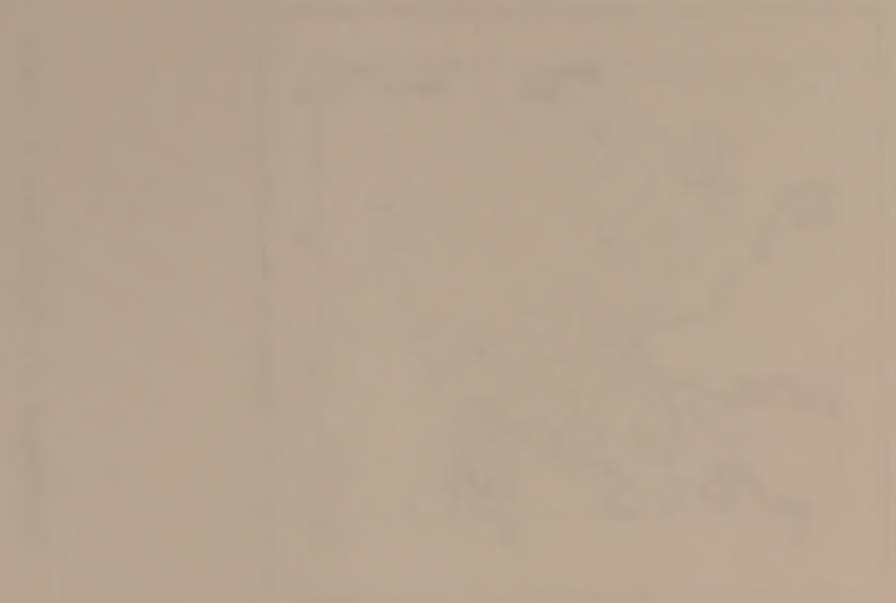


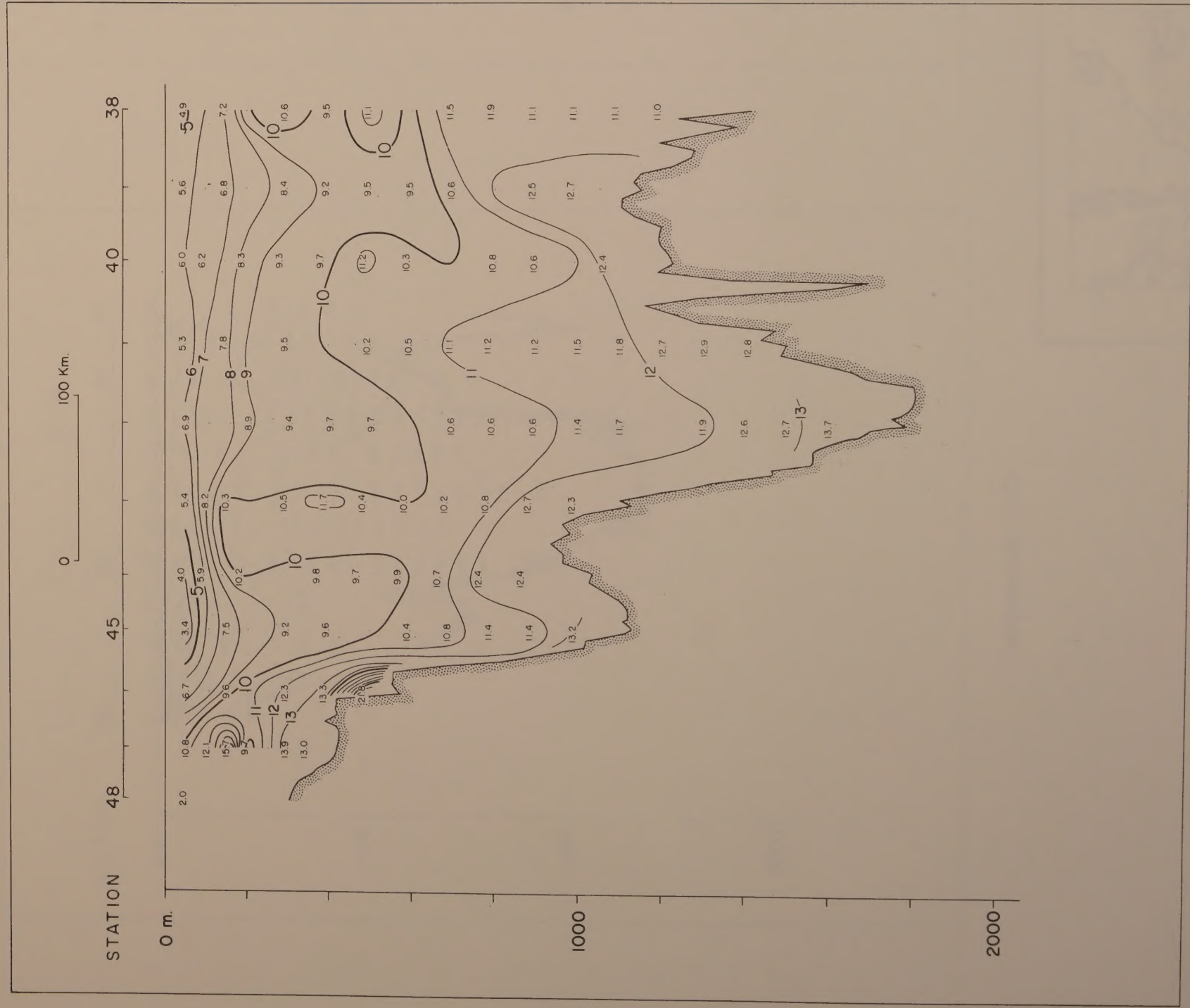


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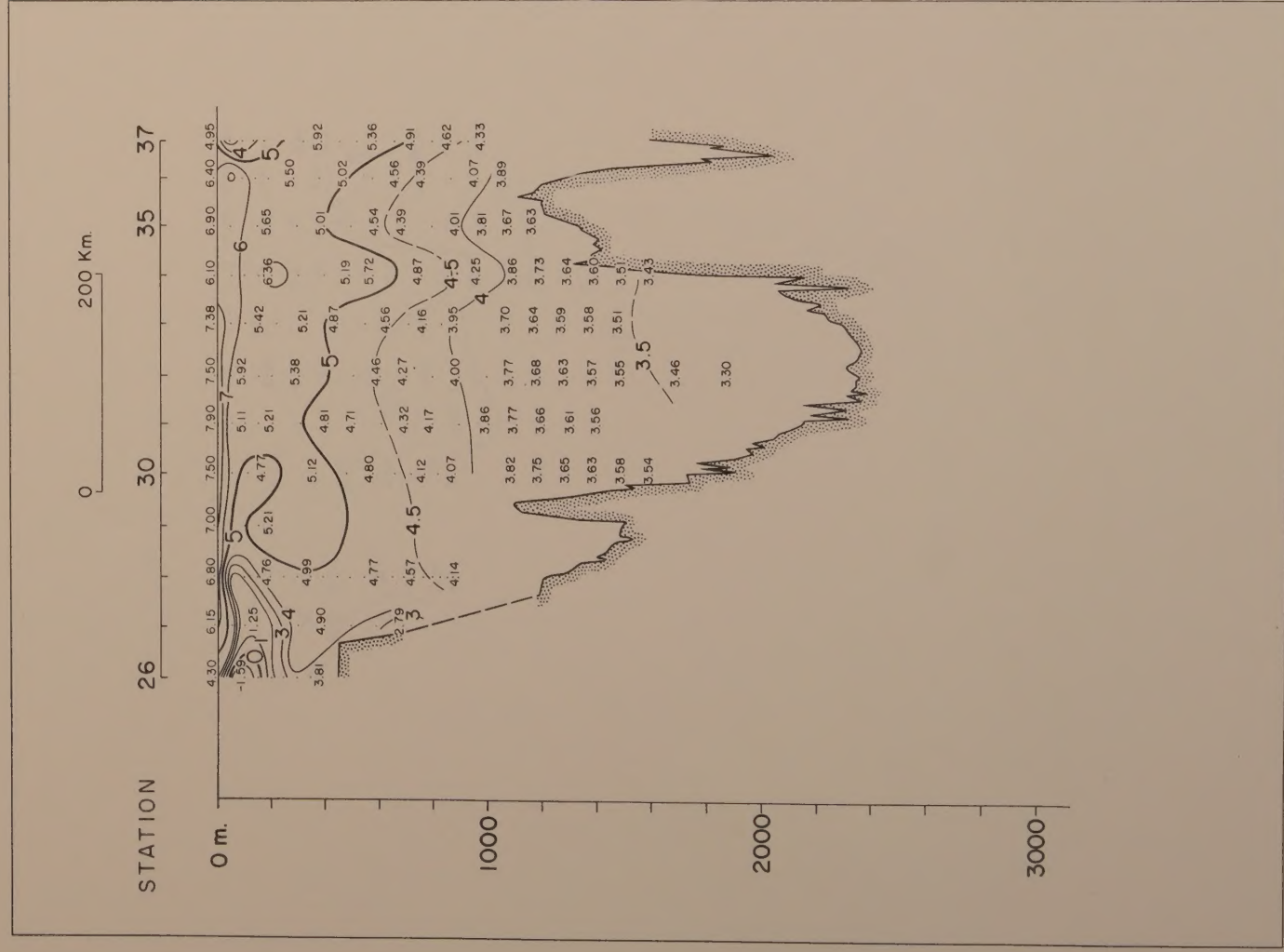


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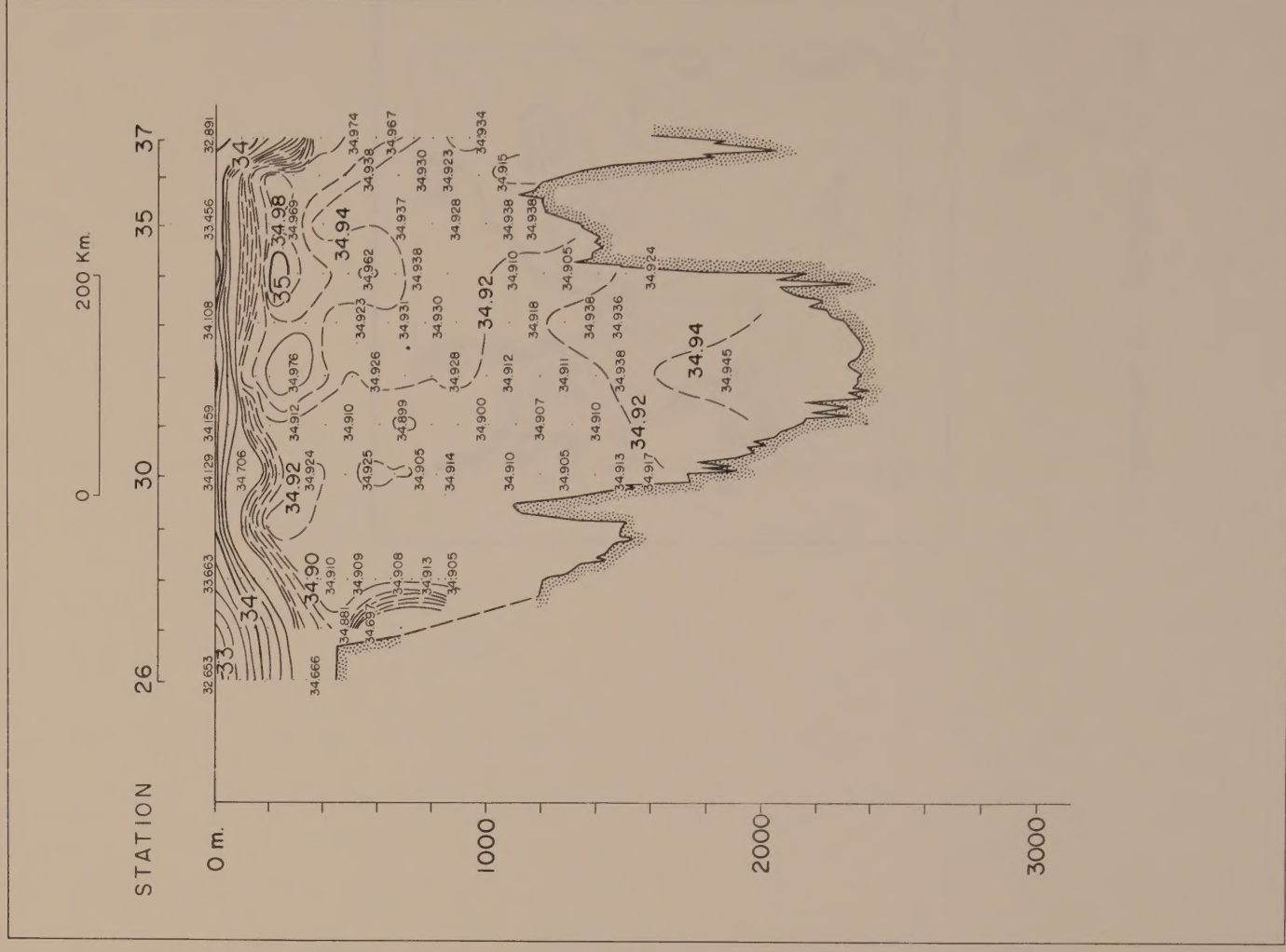


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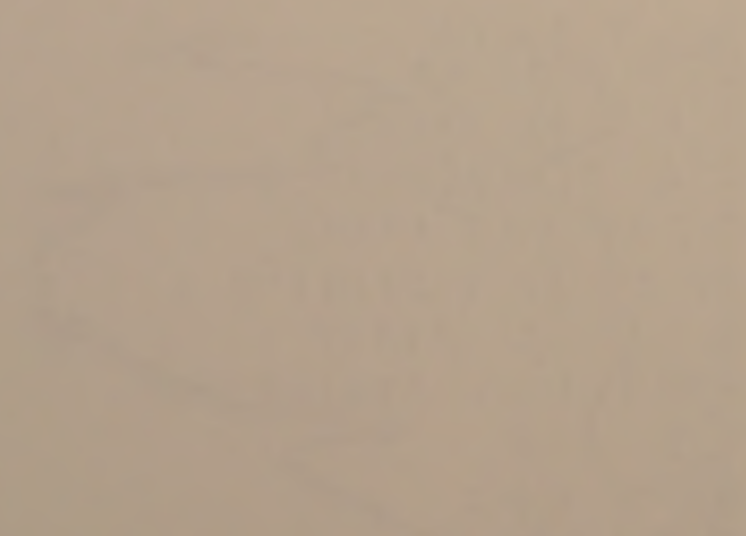
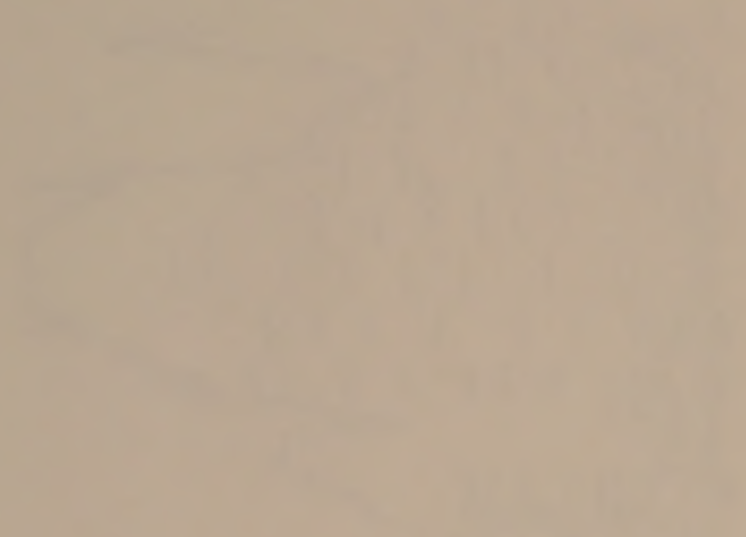
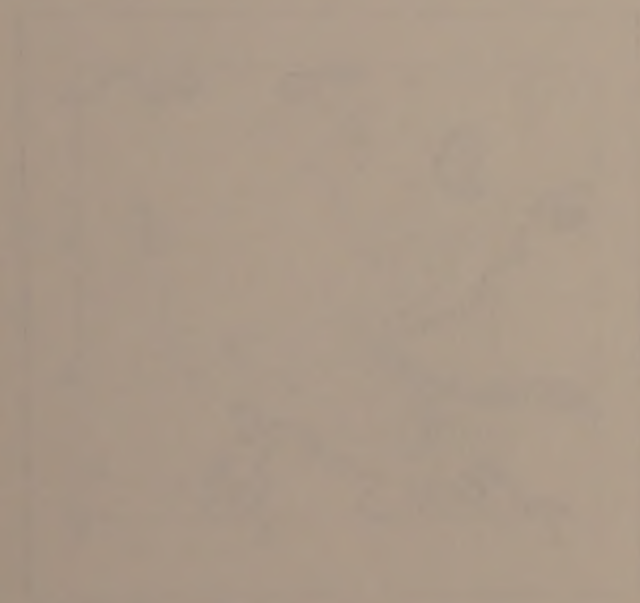
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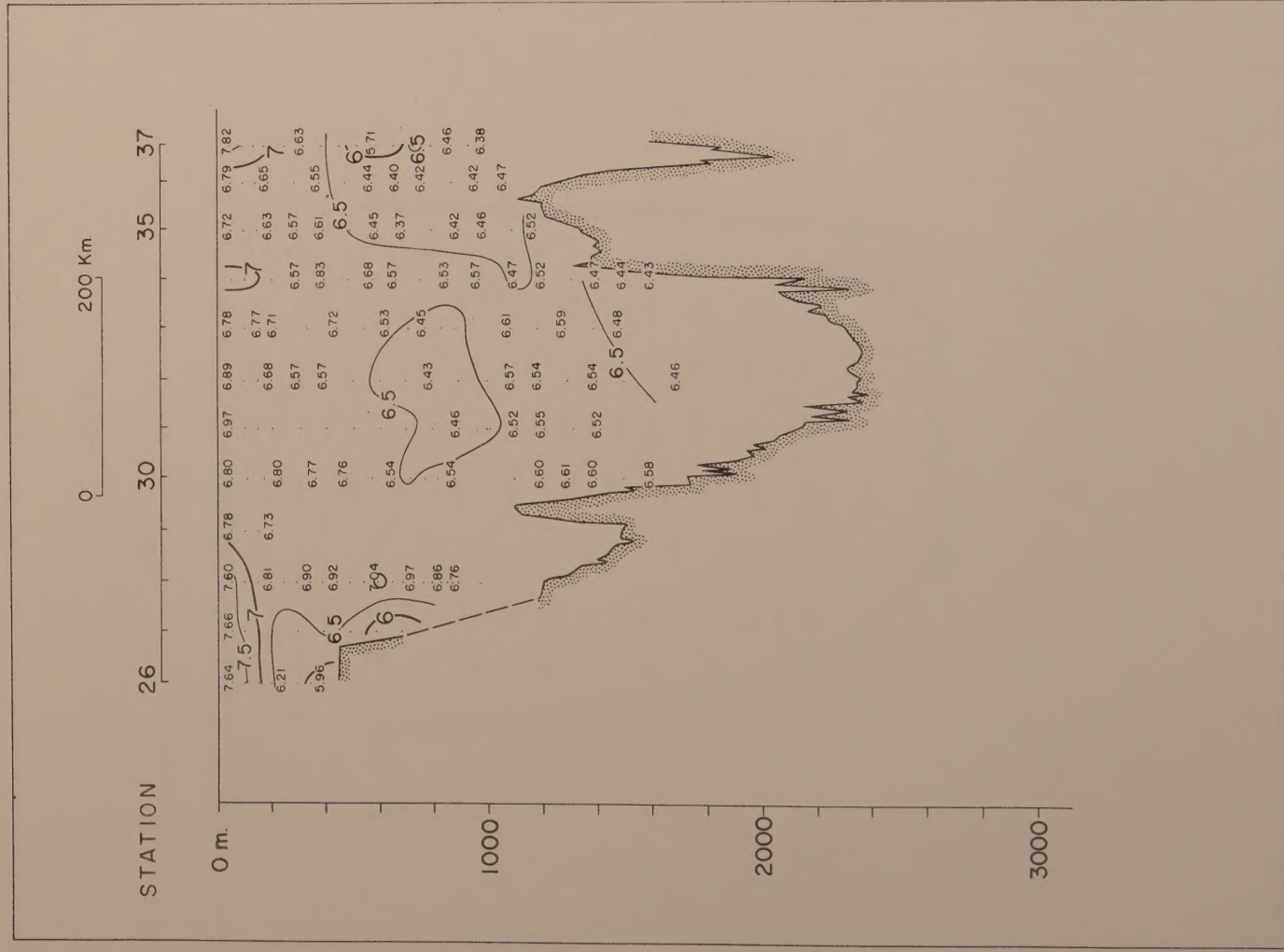


Salinity (‰)

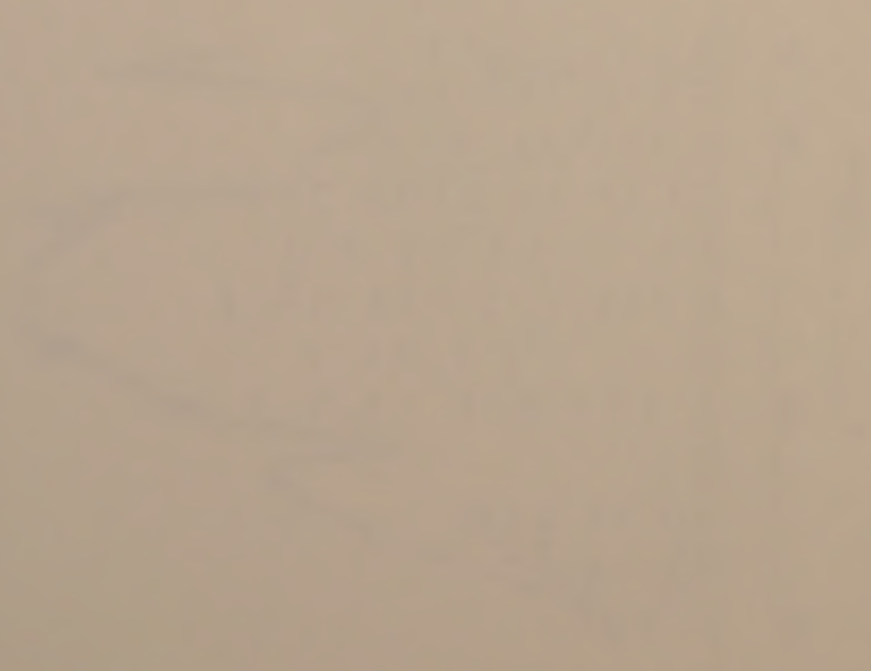


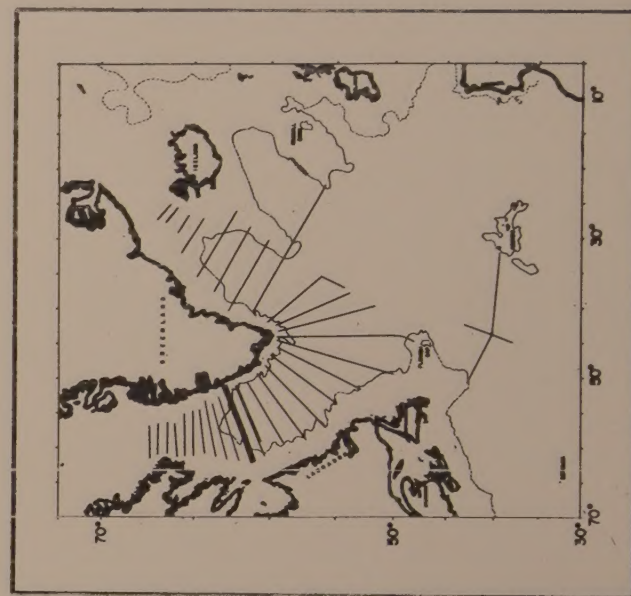
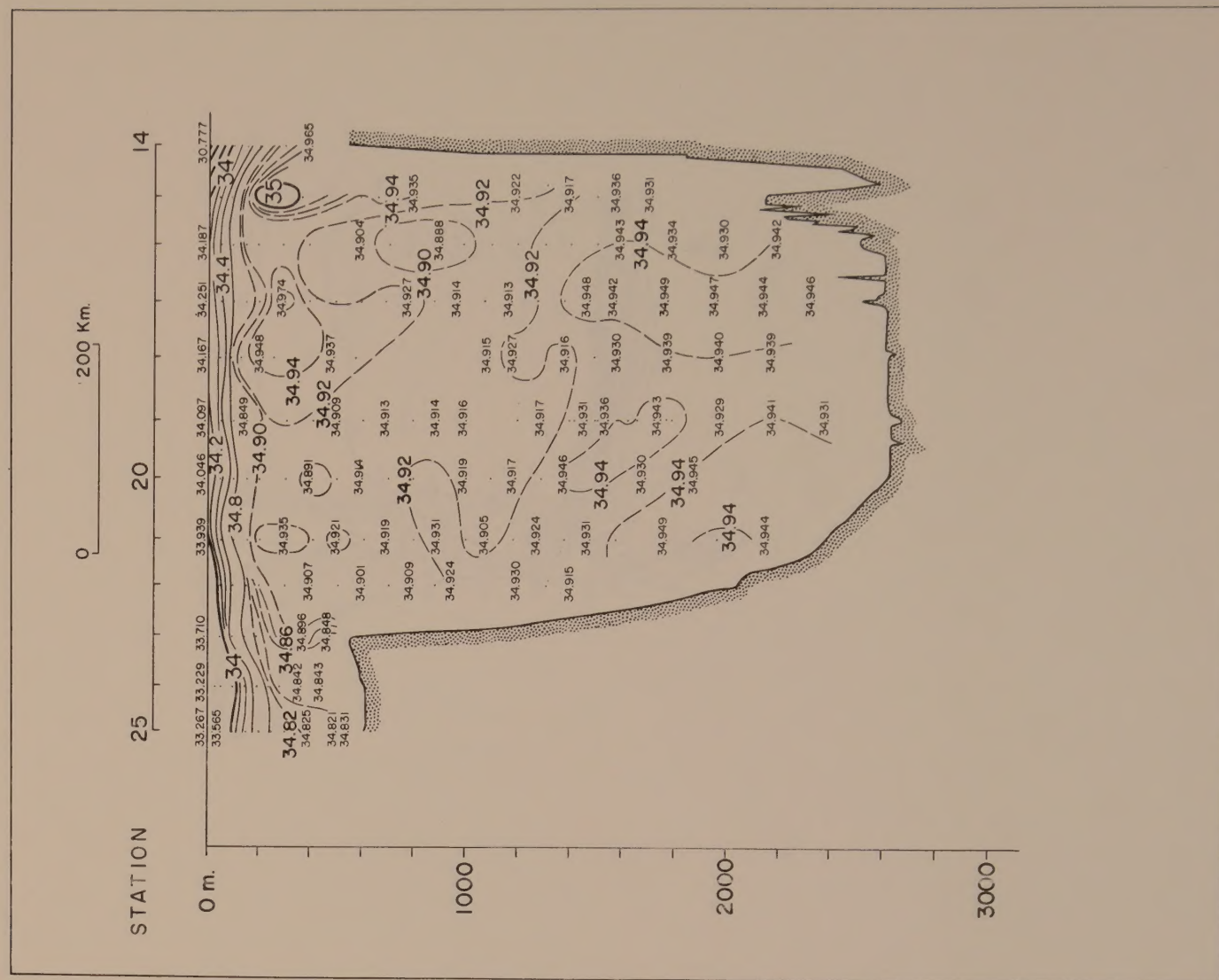
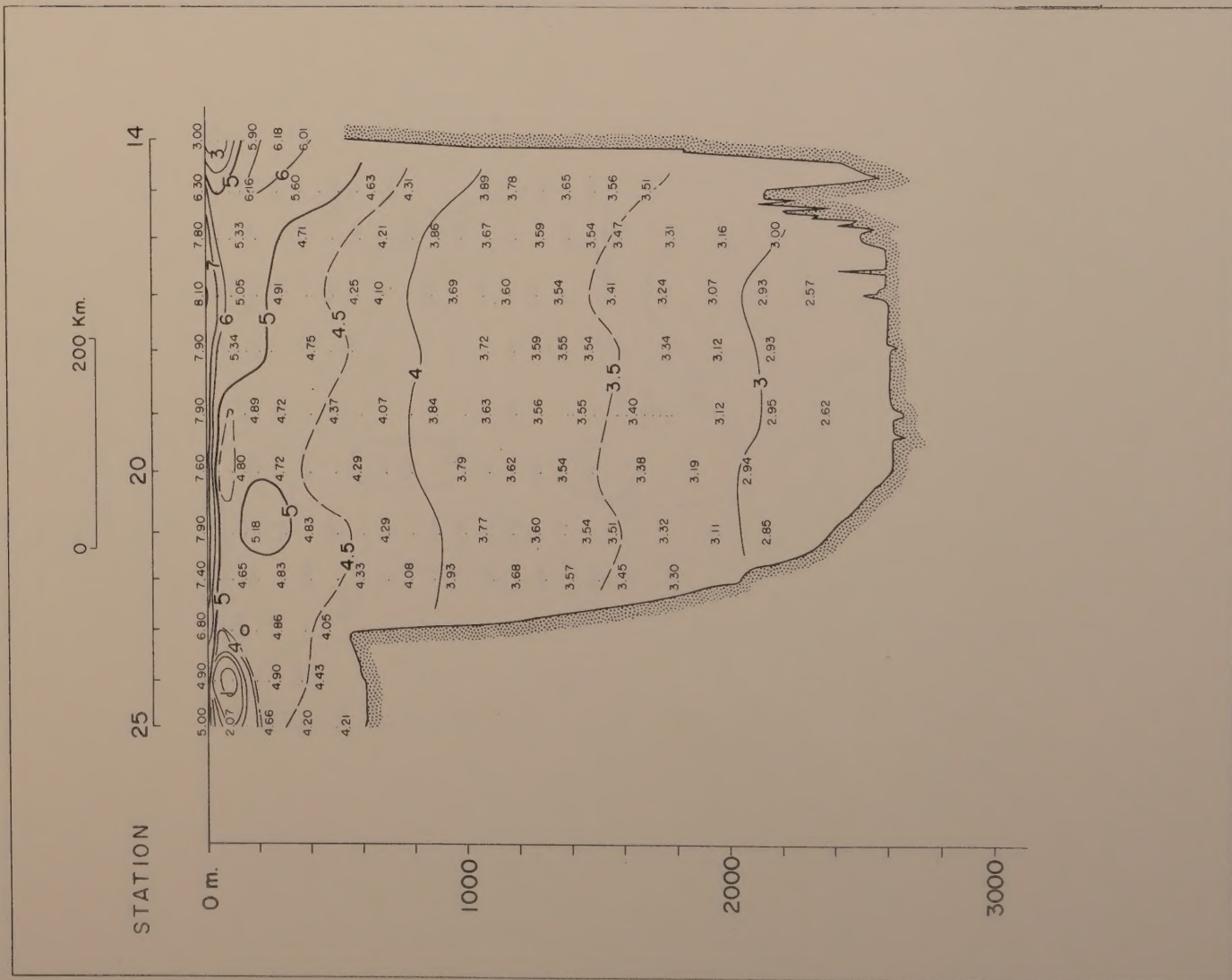
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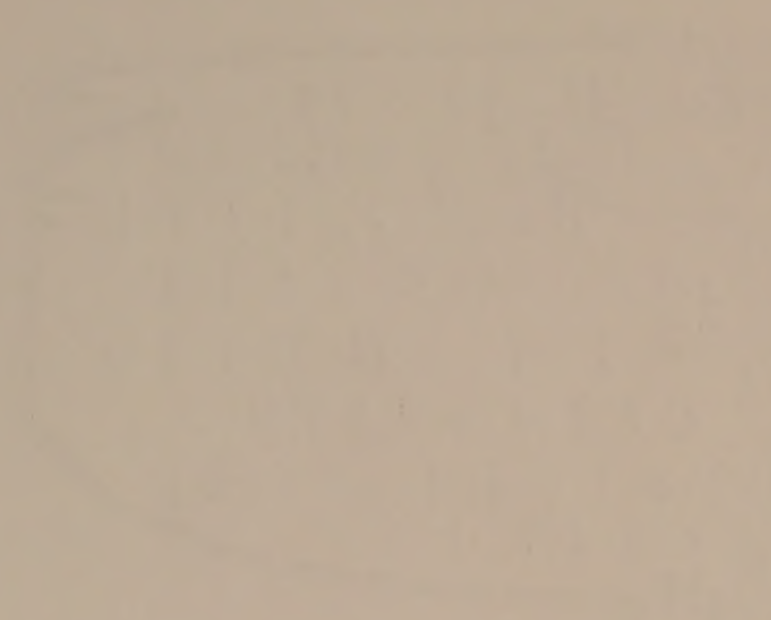
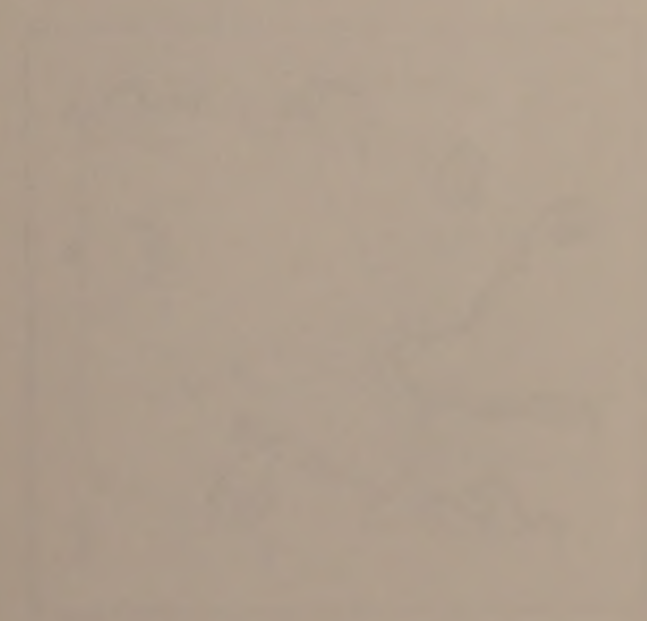


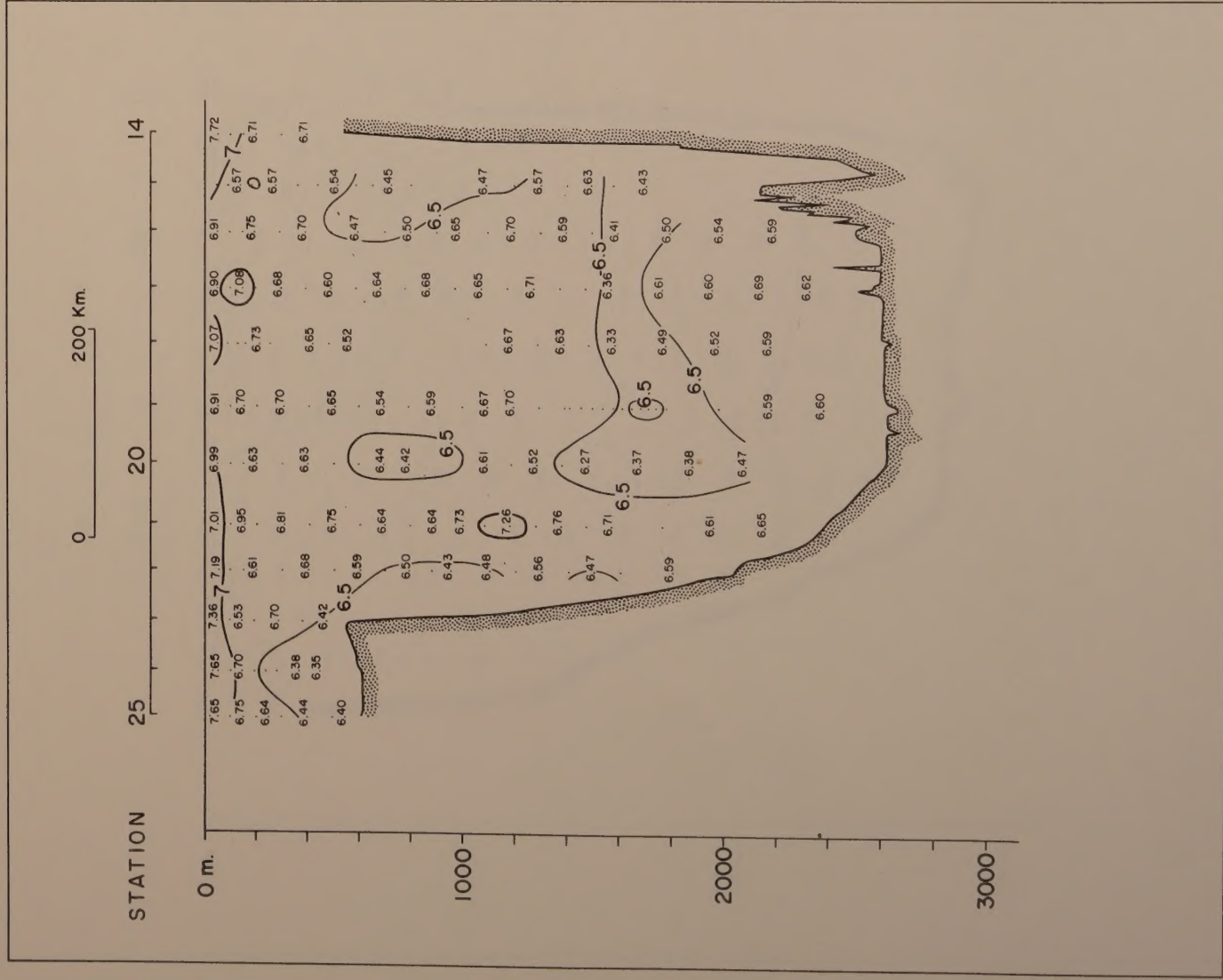
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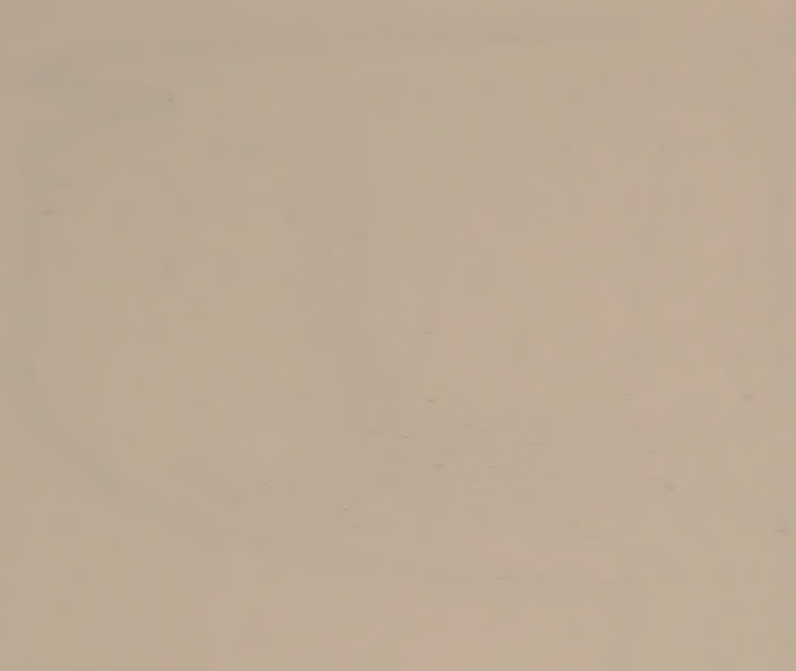
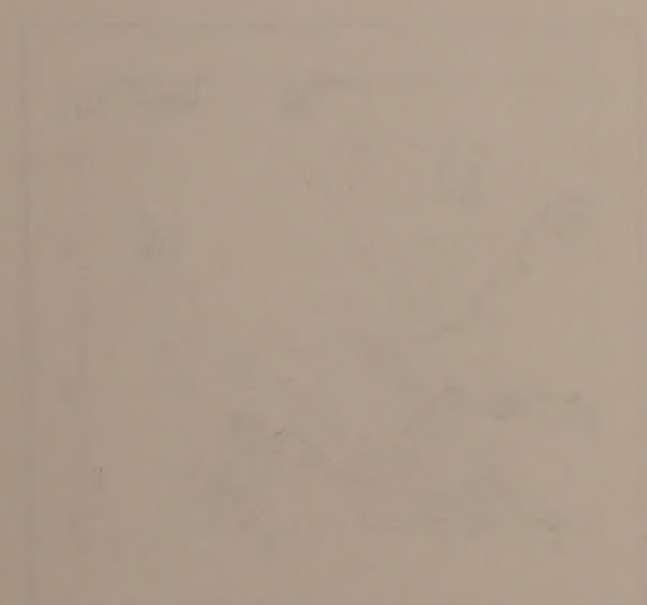
Oxygen (ml/L)

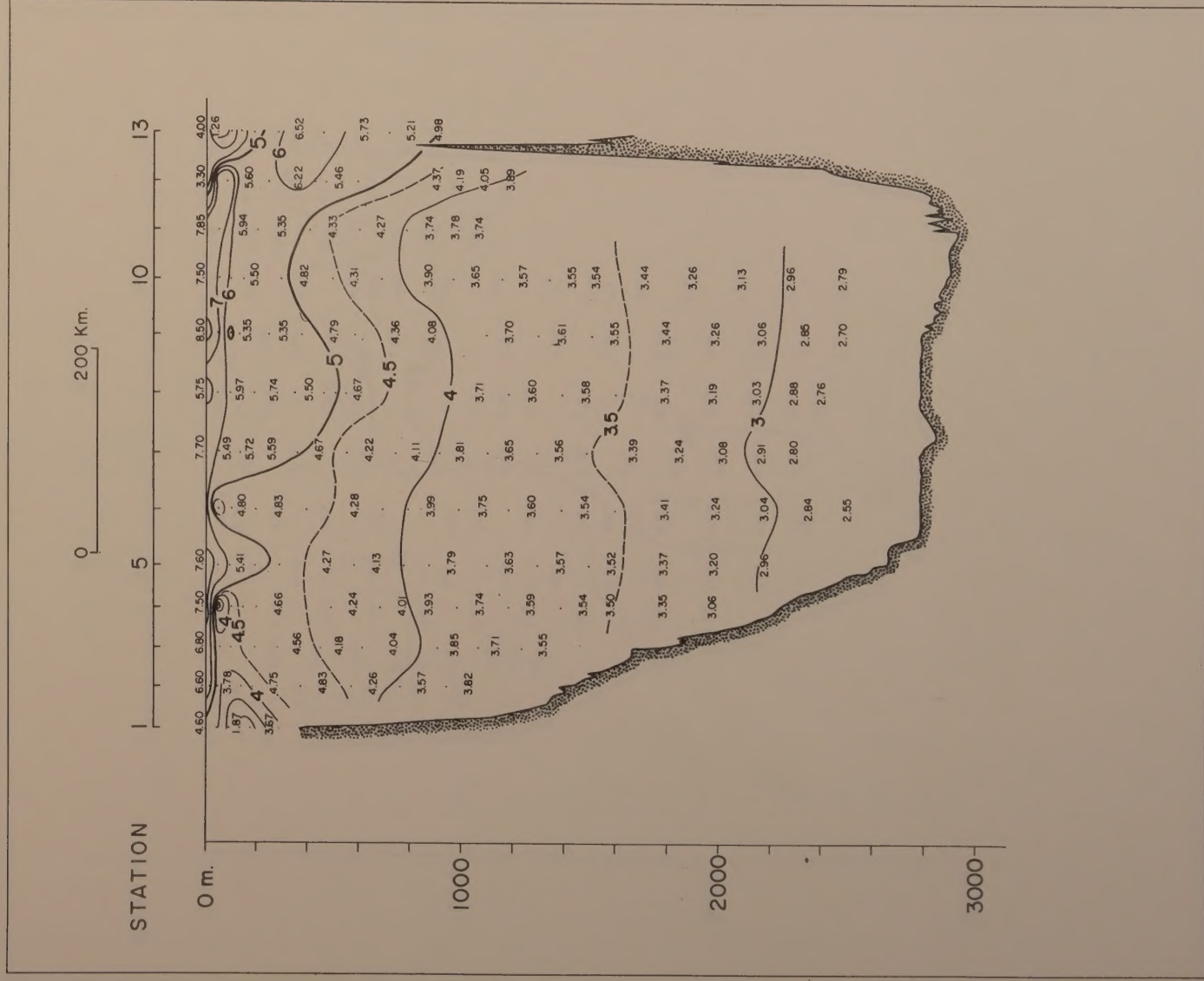


Silica ($\mu\text{g at/L}$)

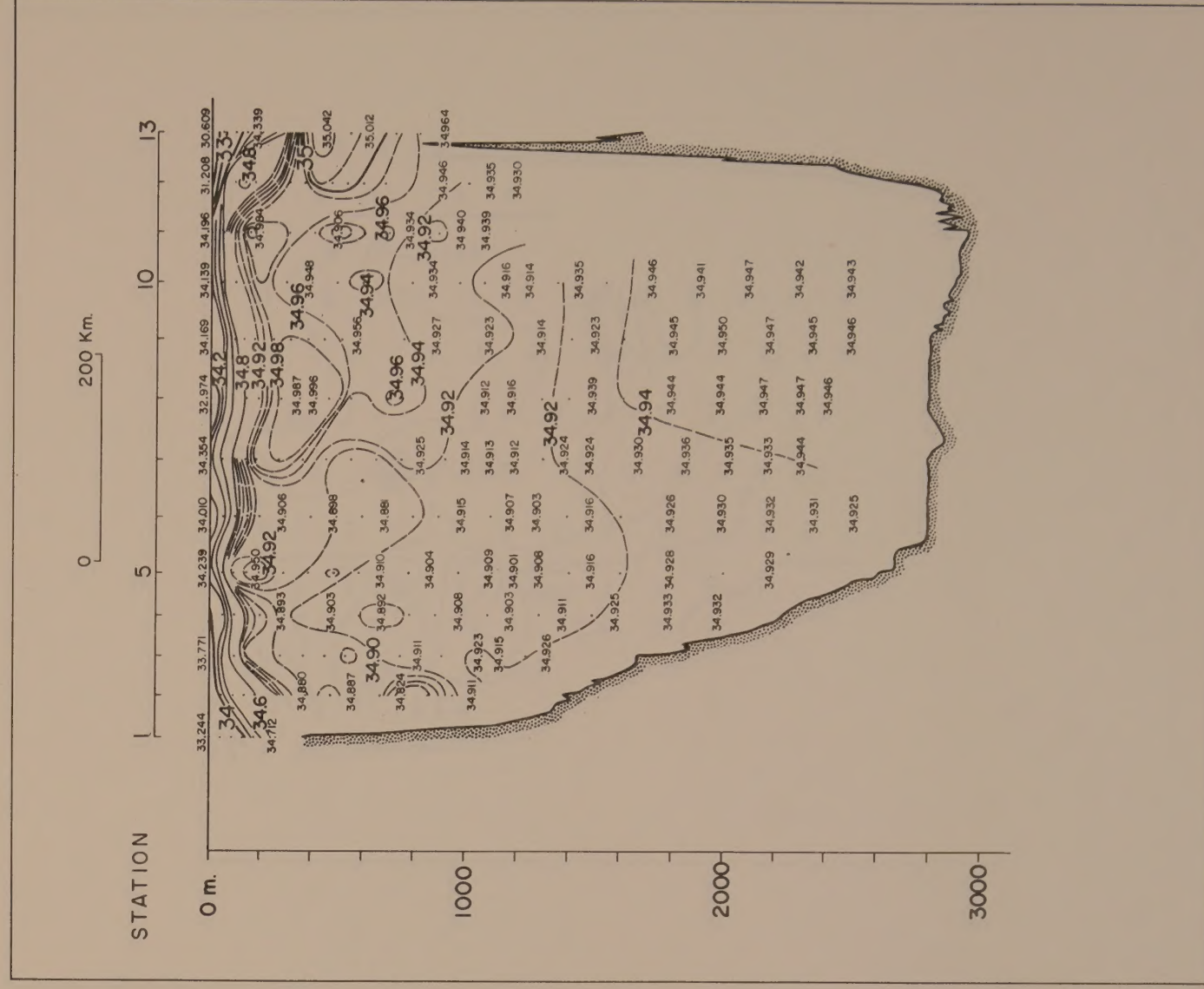


August 31 - September 2, 1965

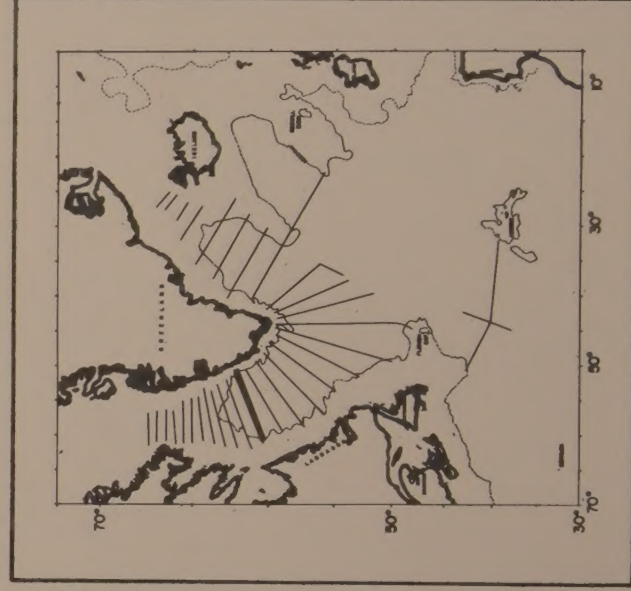




Temperature (°C)

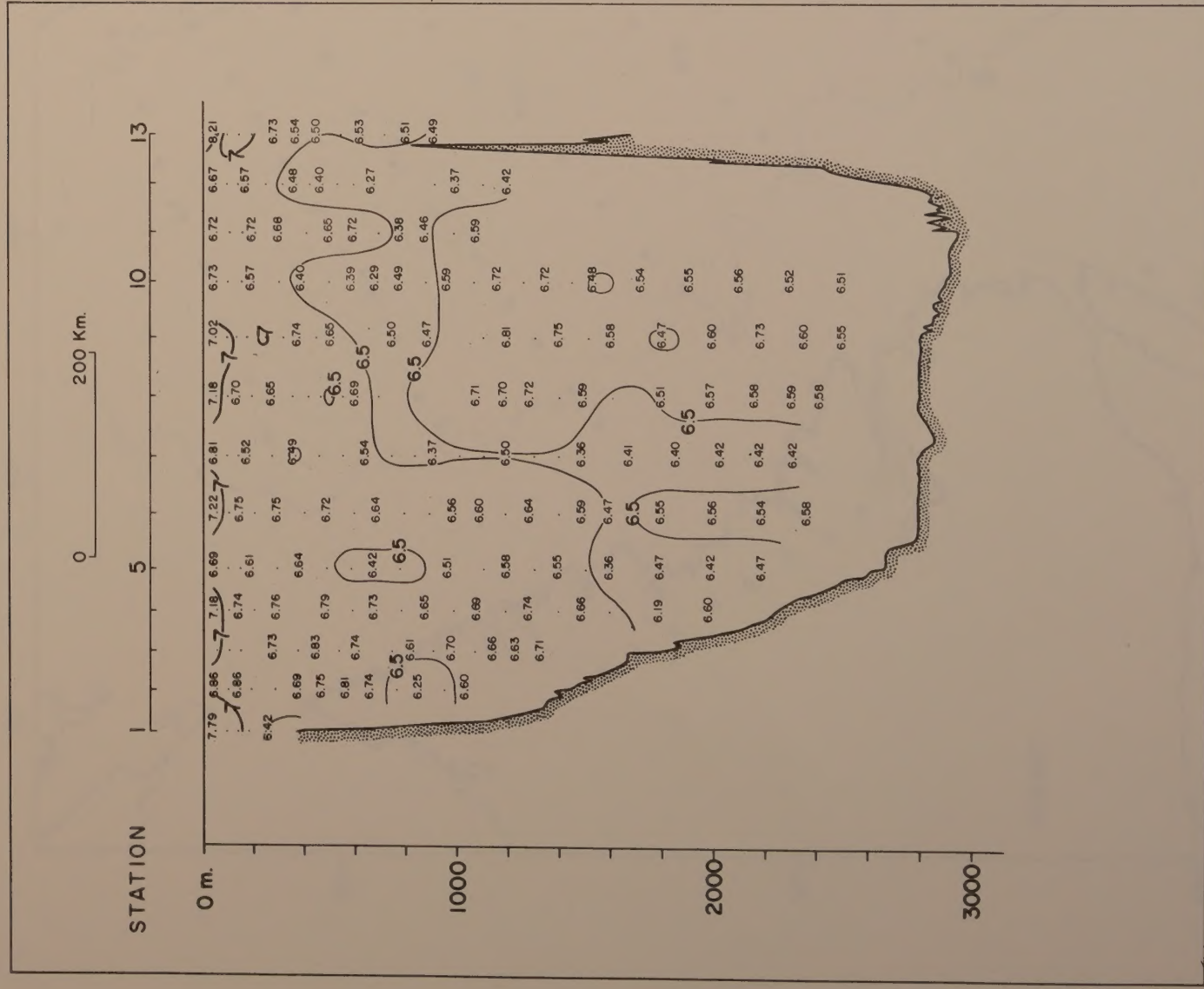


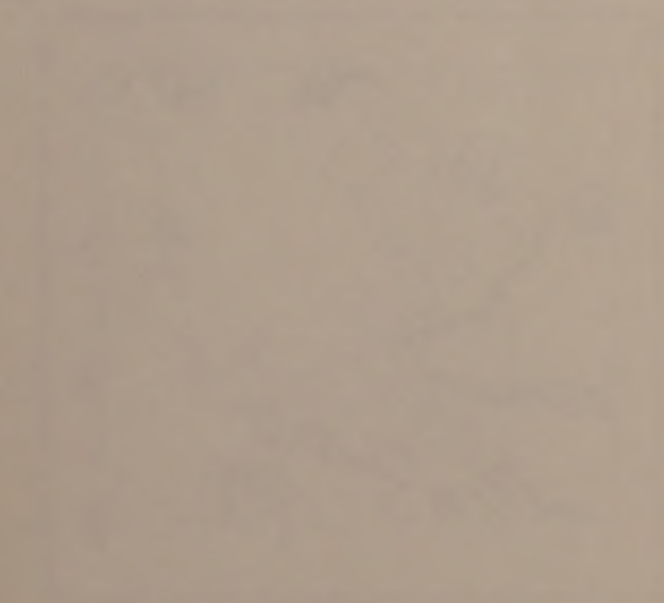
Salinity (‰)

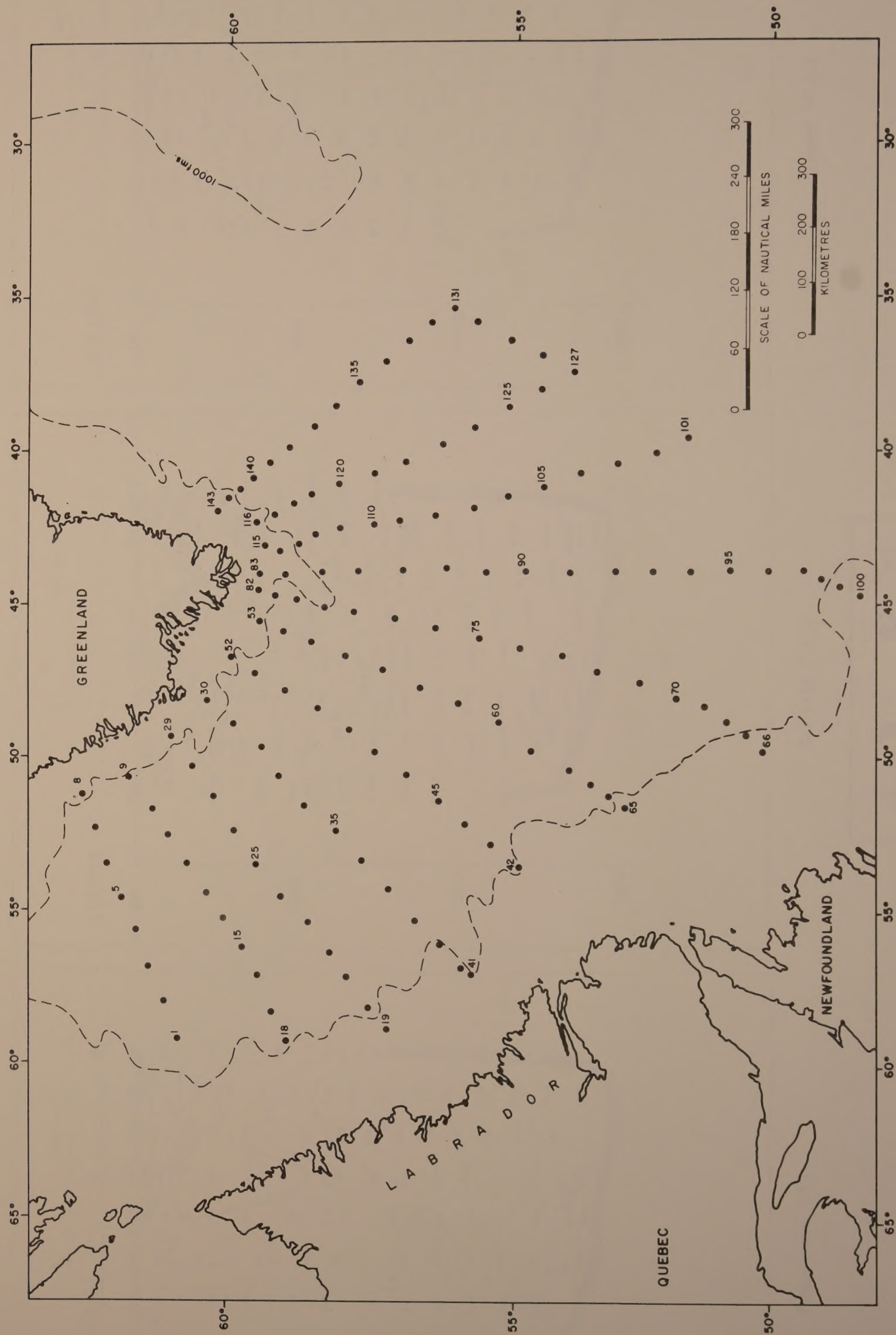


August 28 - August 31, 1965







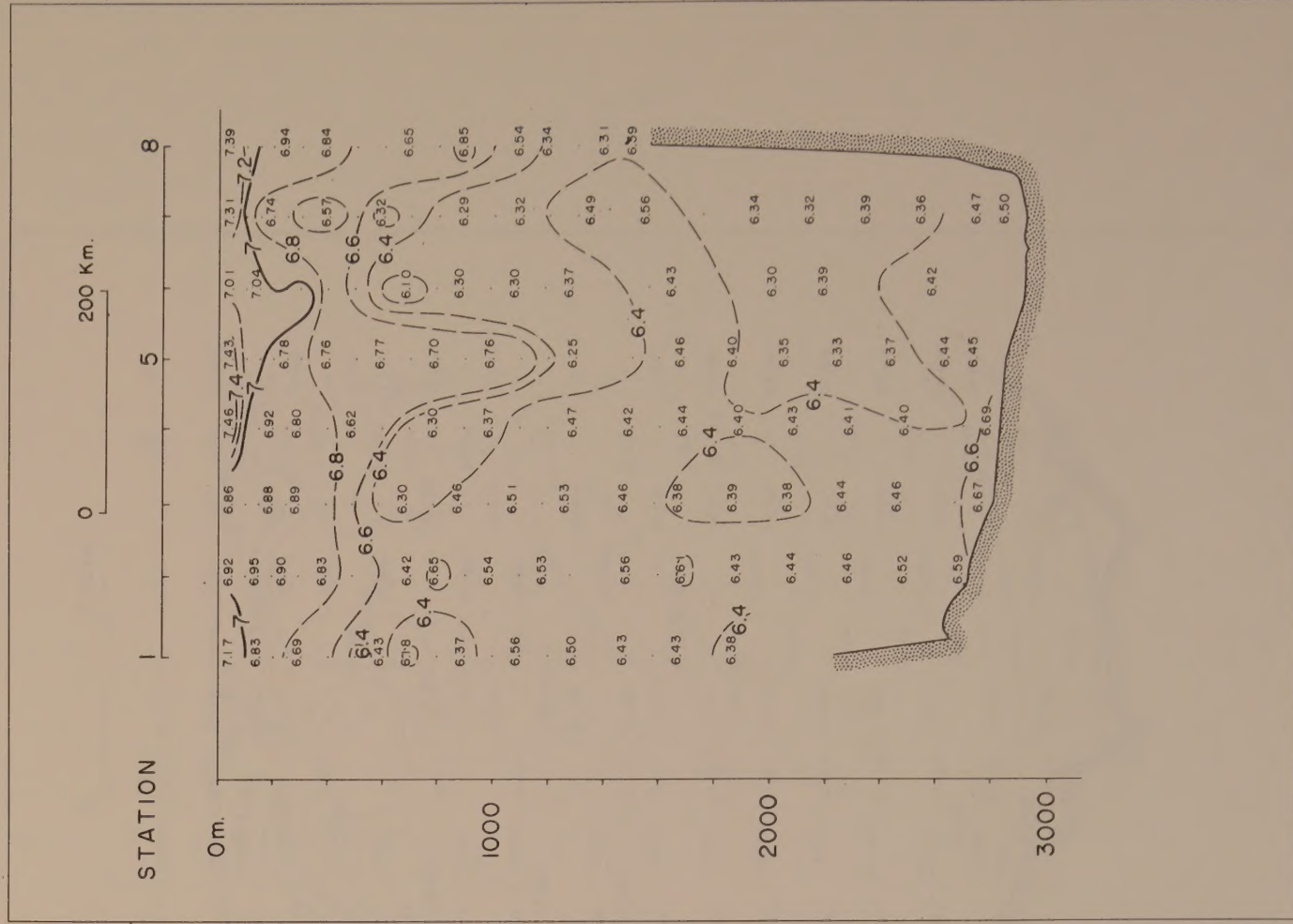
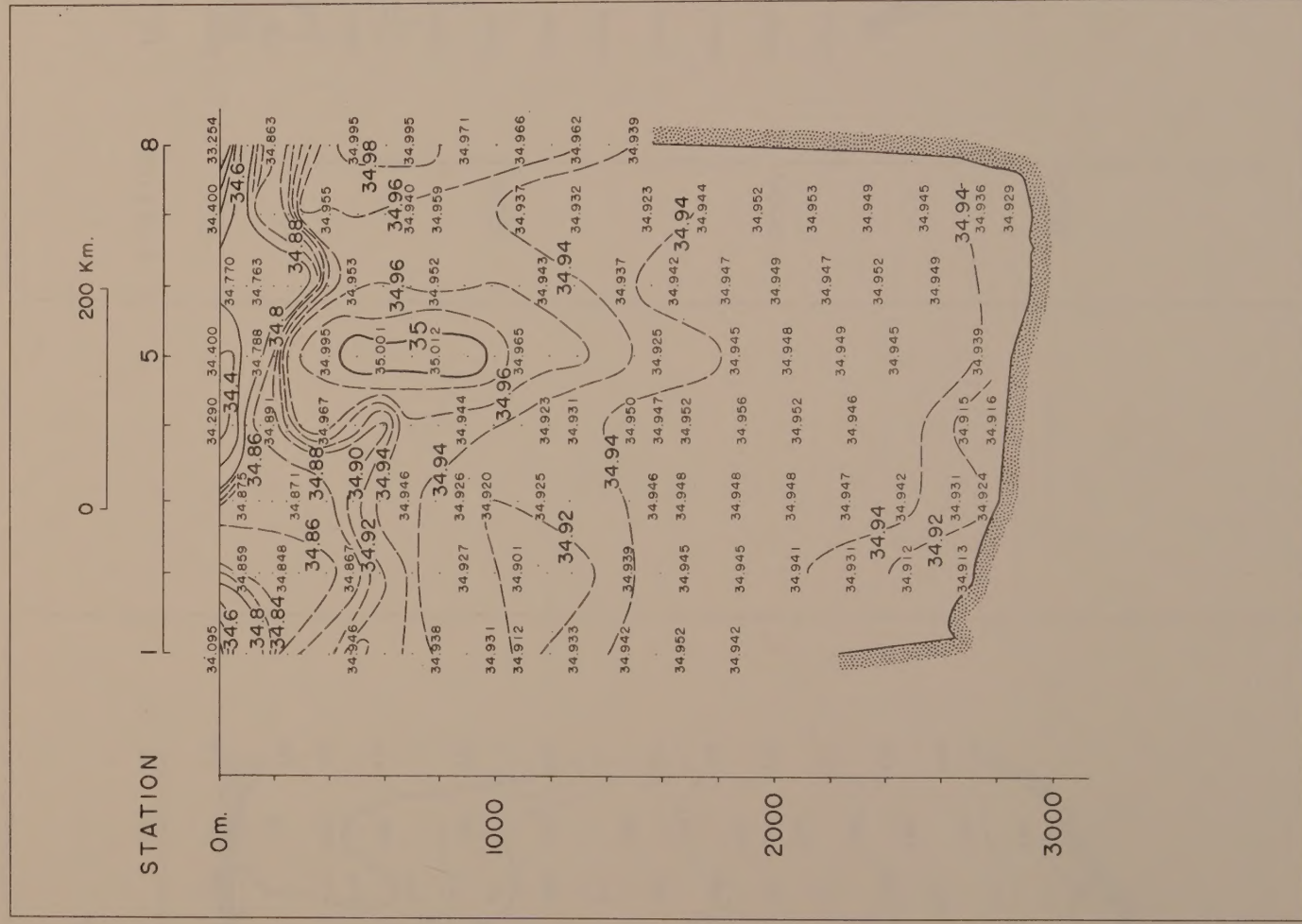
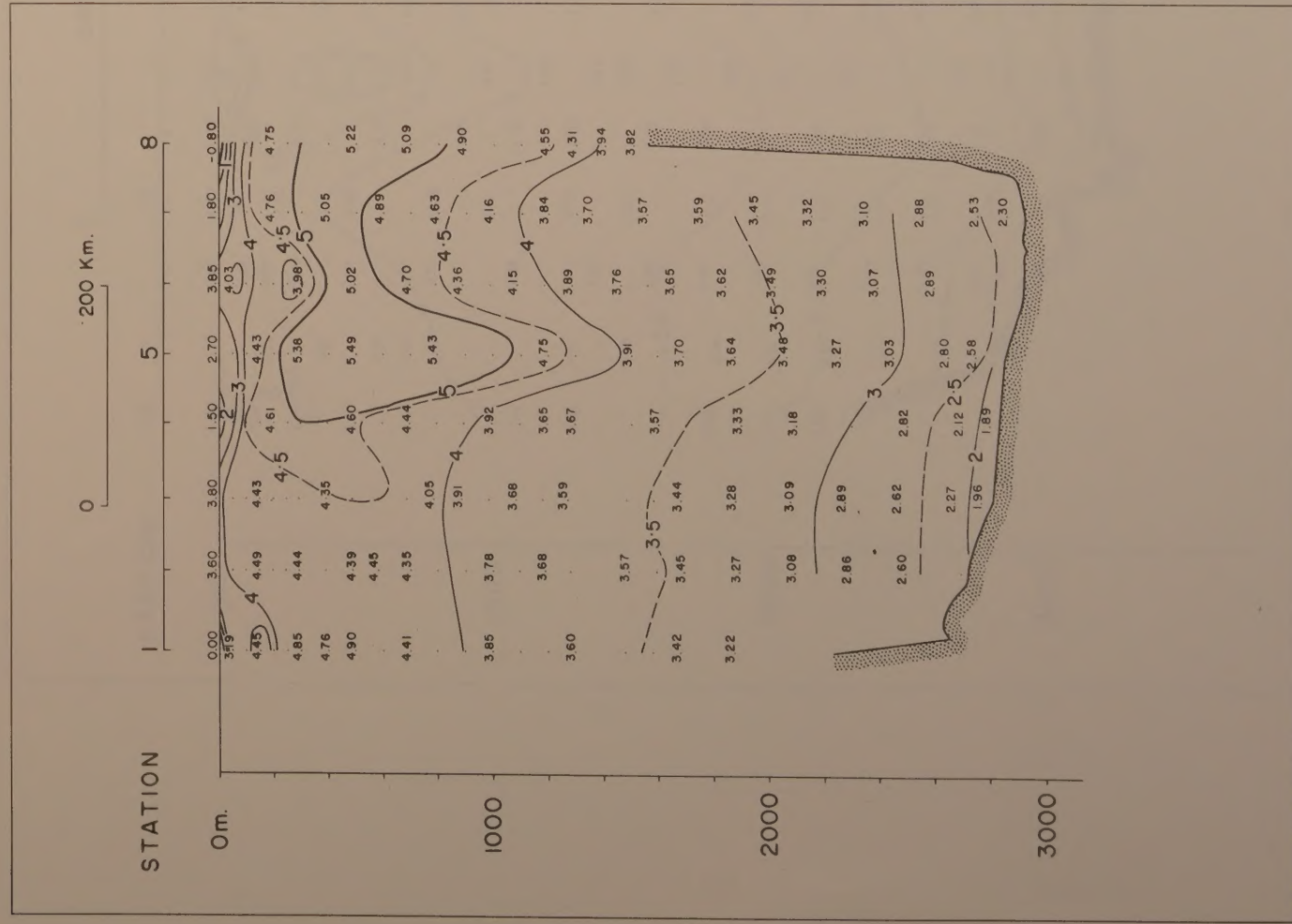


Cruise BI 0266 CSS HUDSON

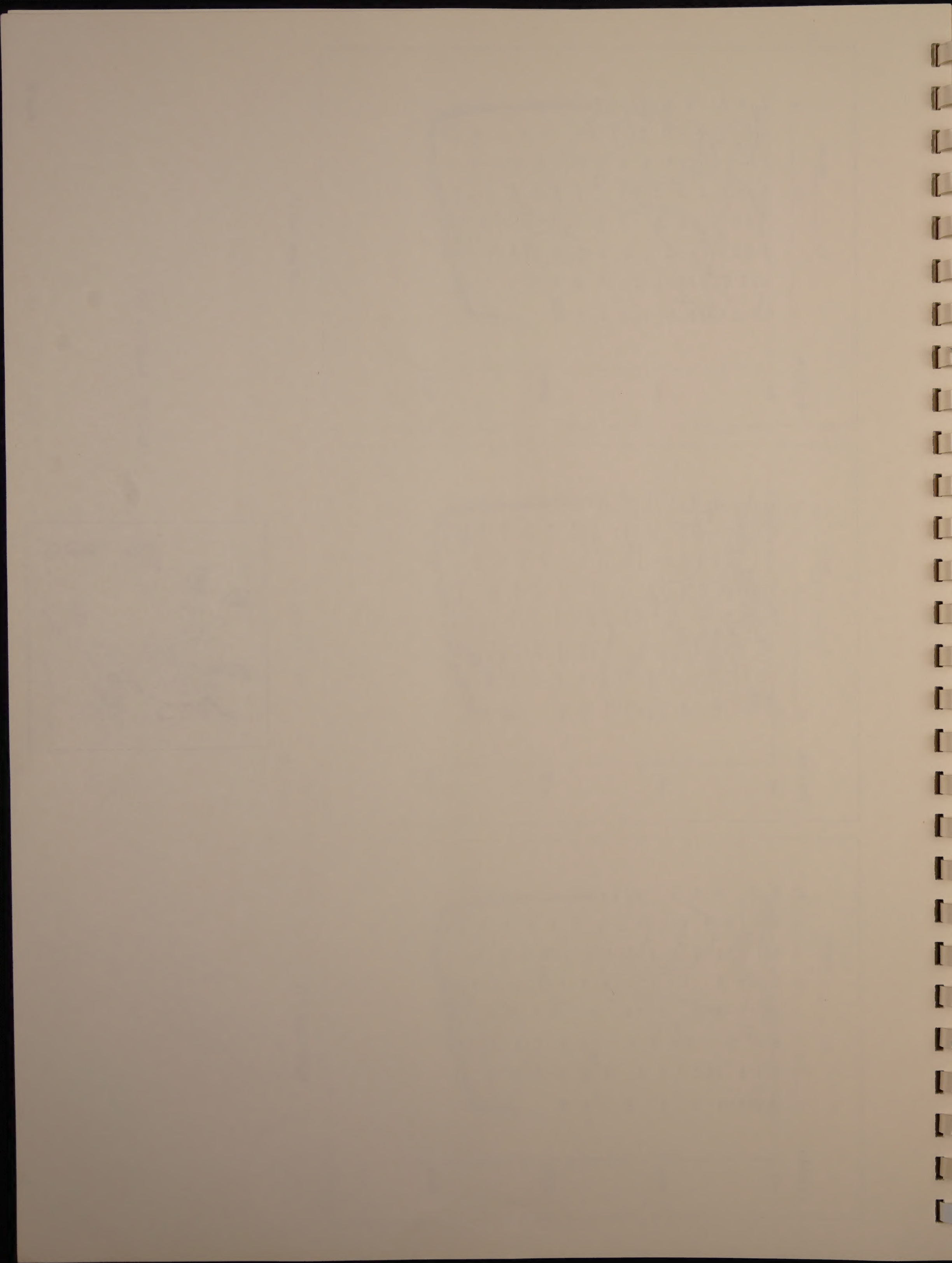
March 12 - May 12, 1966

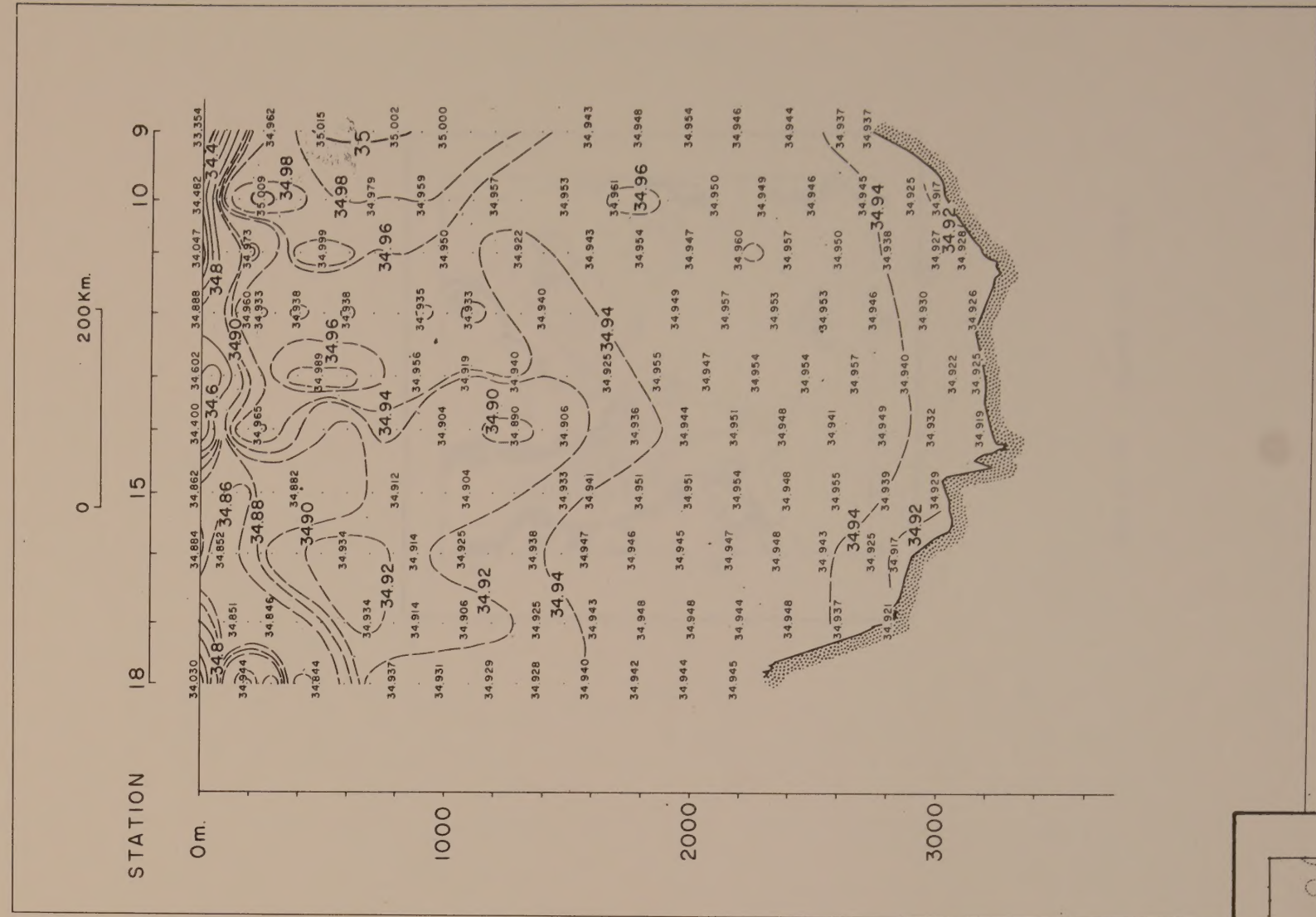
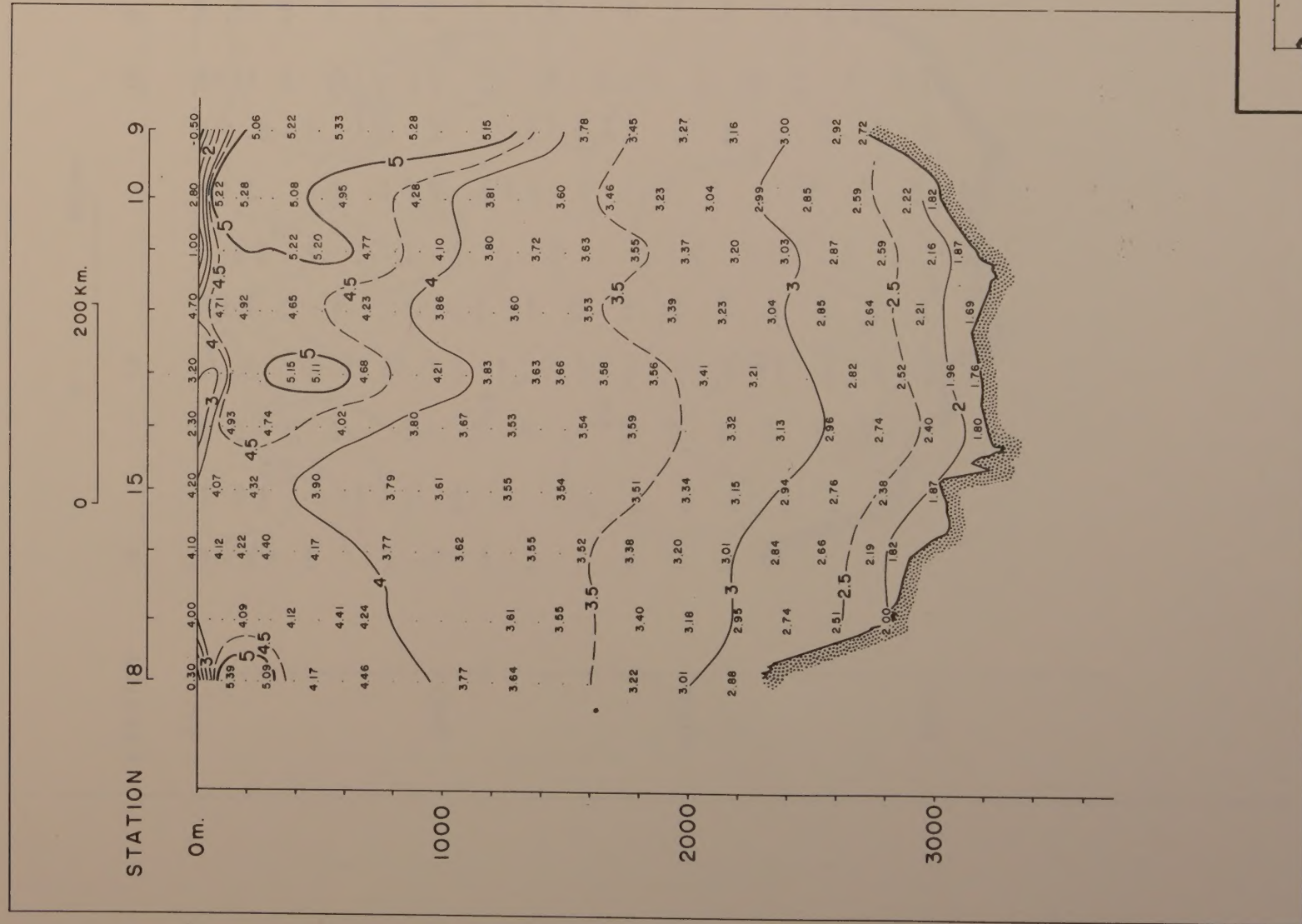
Scientist-in-Charge — J. R. N. Lazier

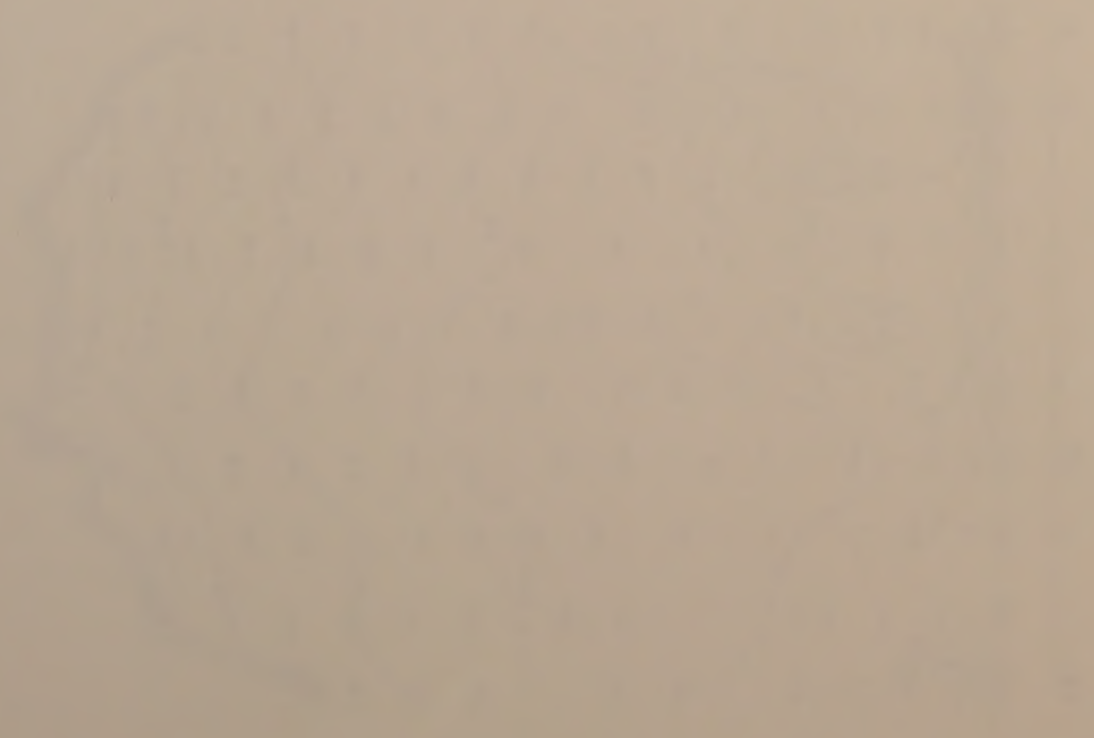
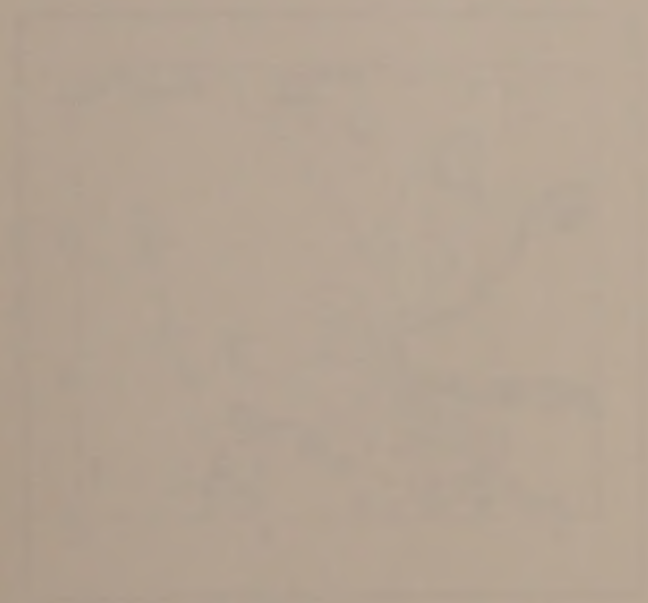


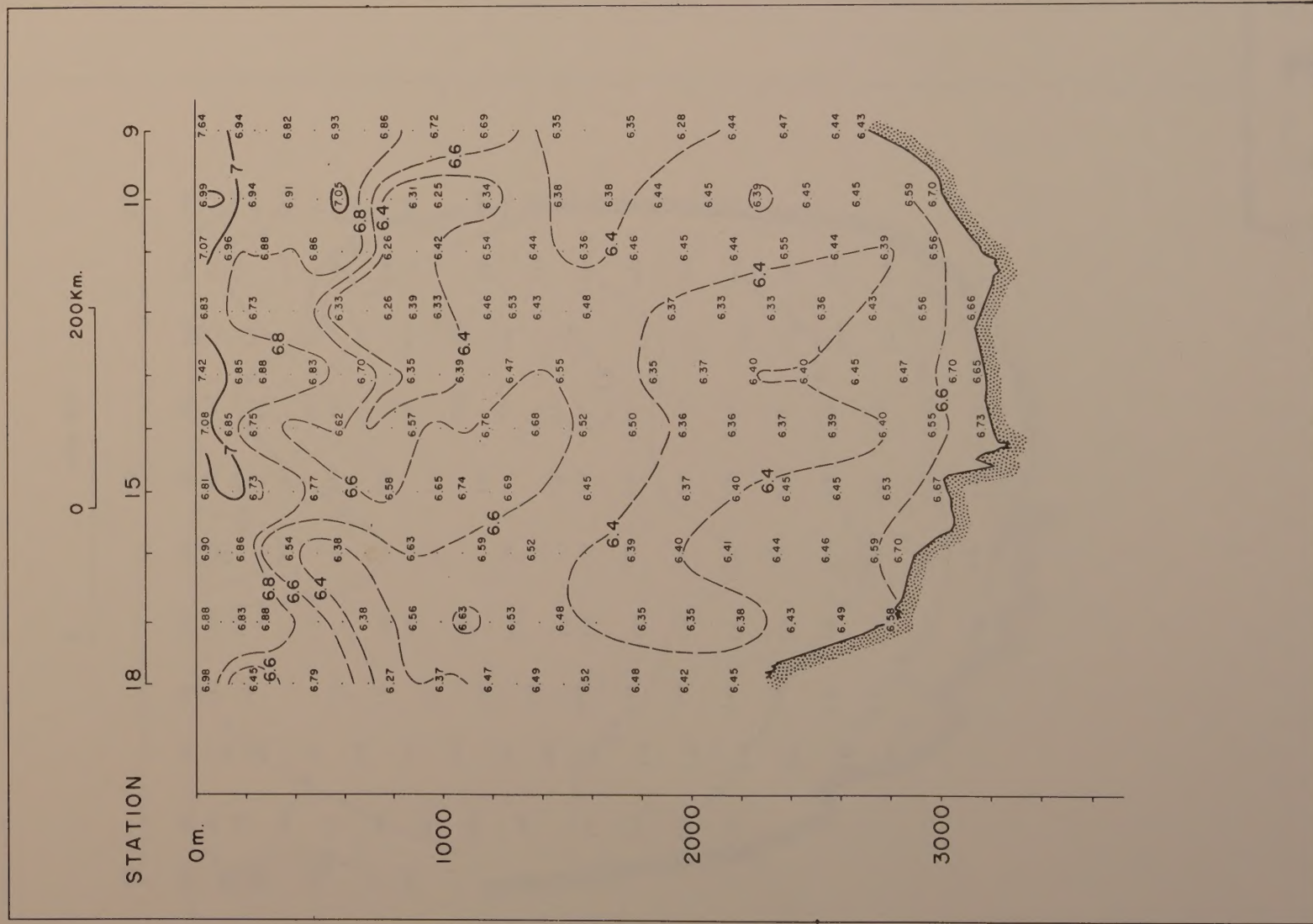


March 17 - March 19, 1966



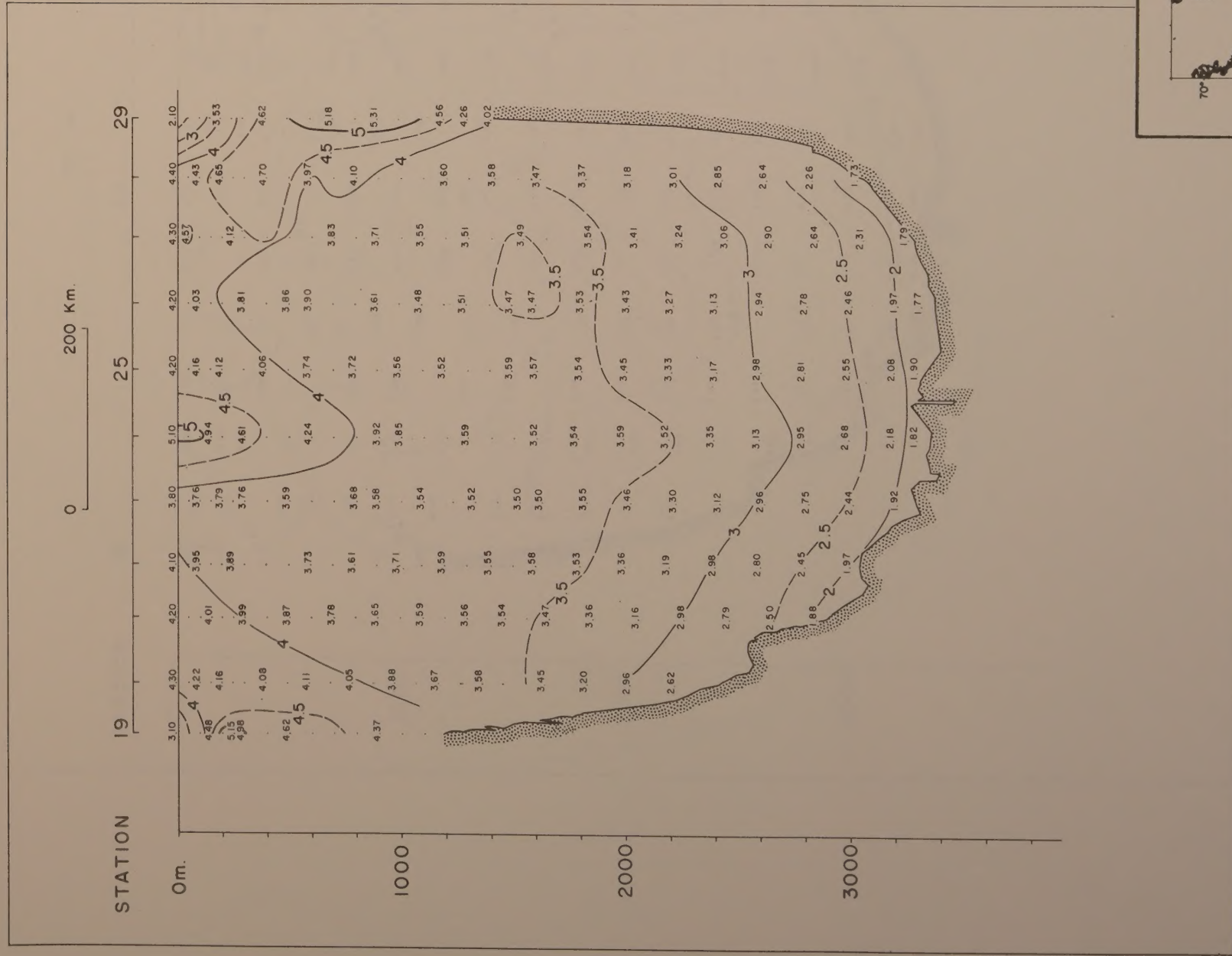


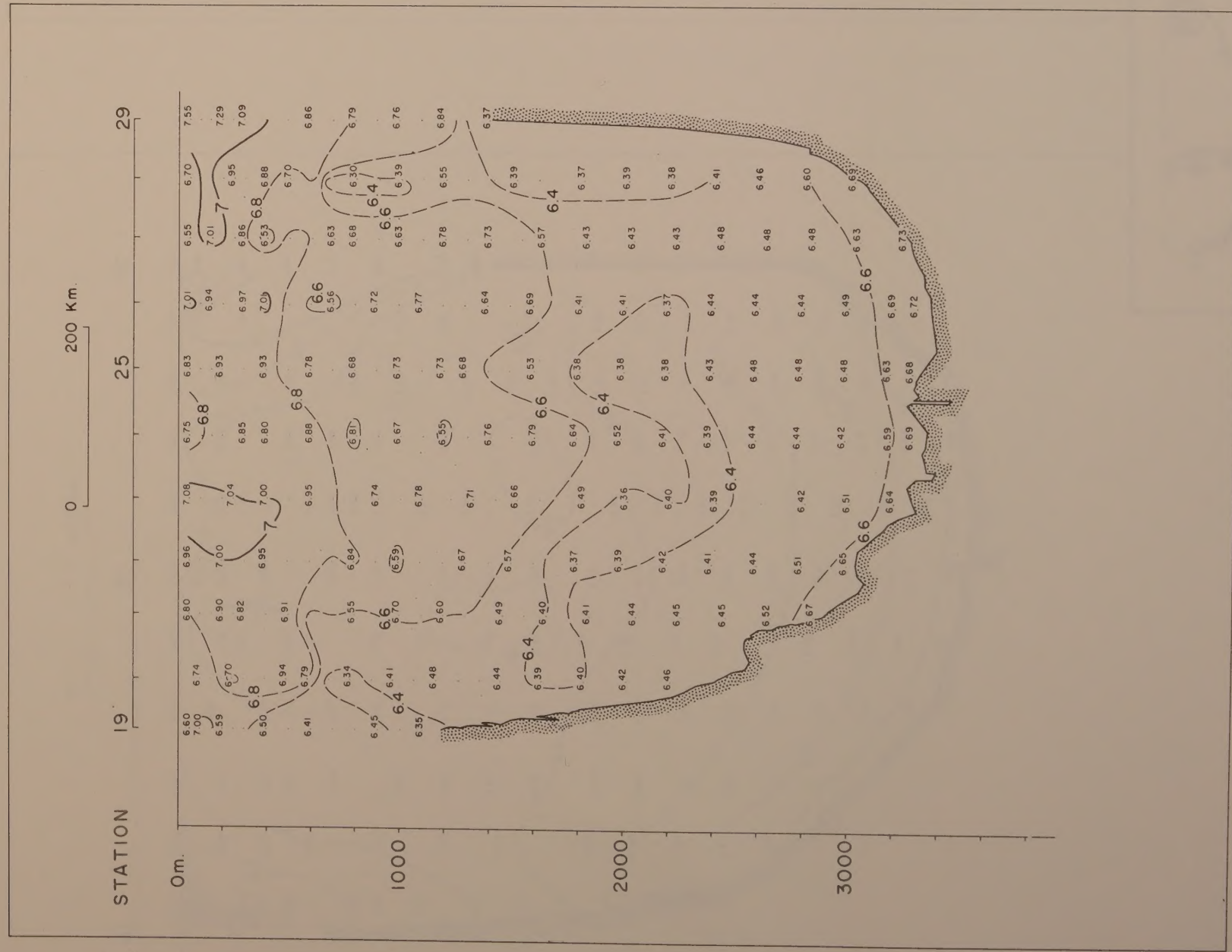




March 19 - March 21, 1966

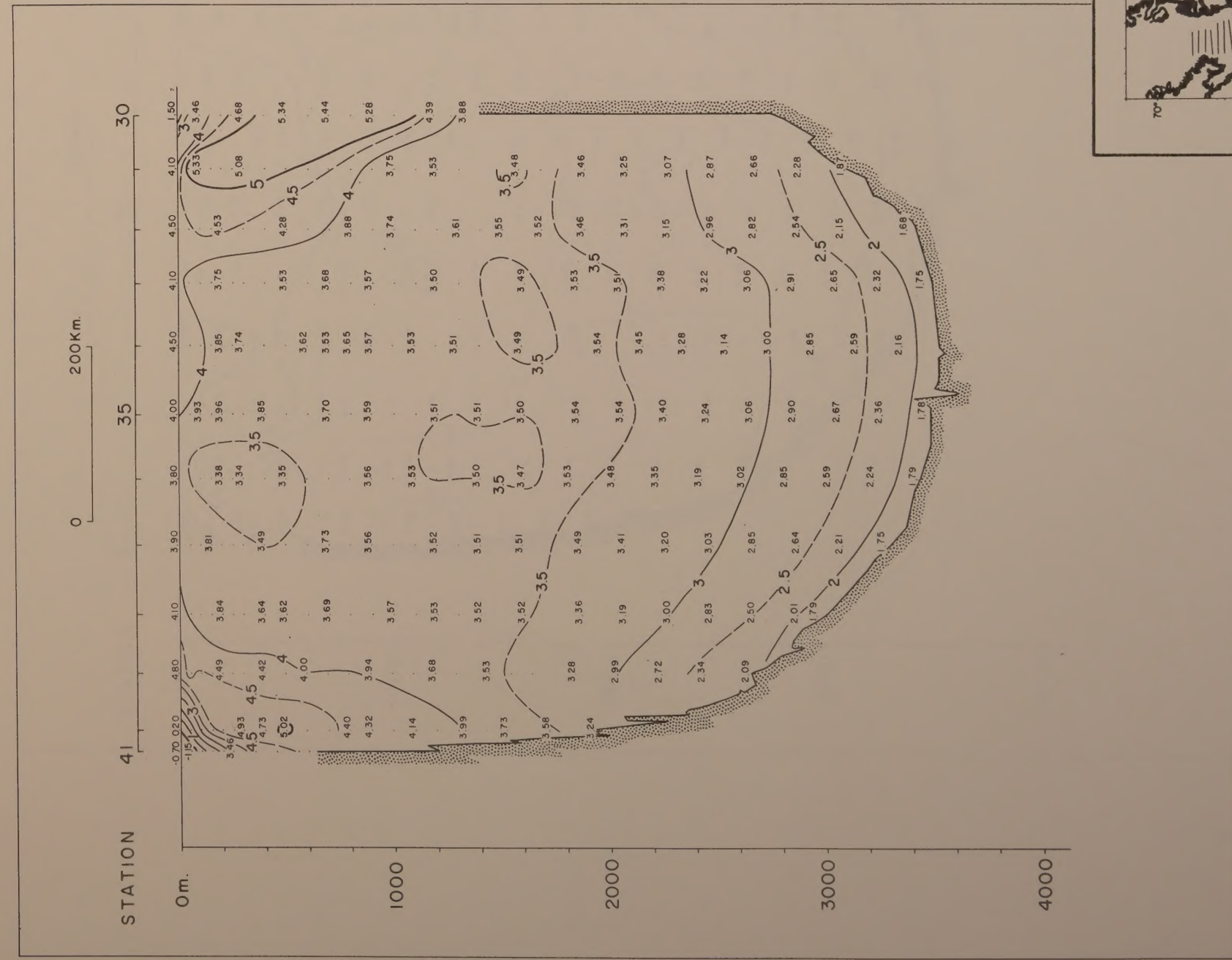


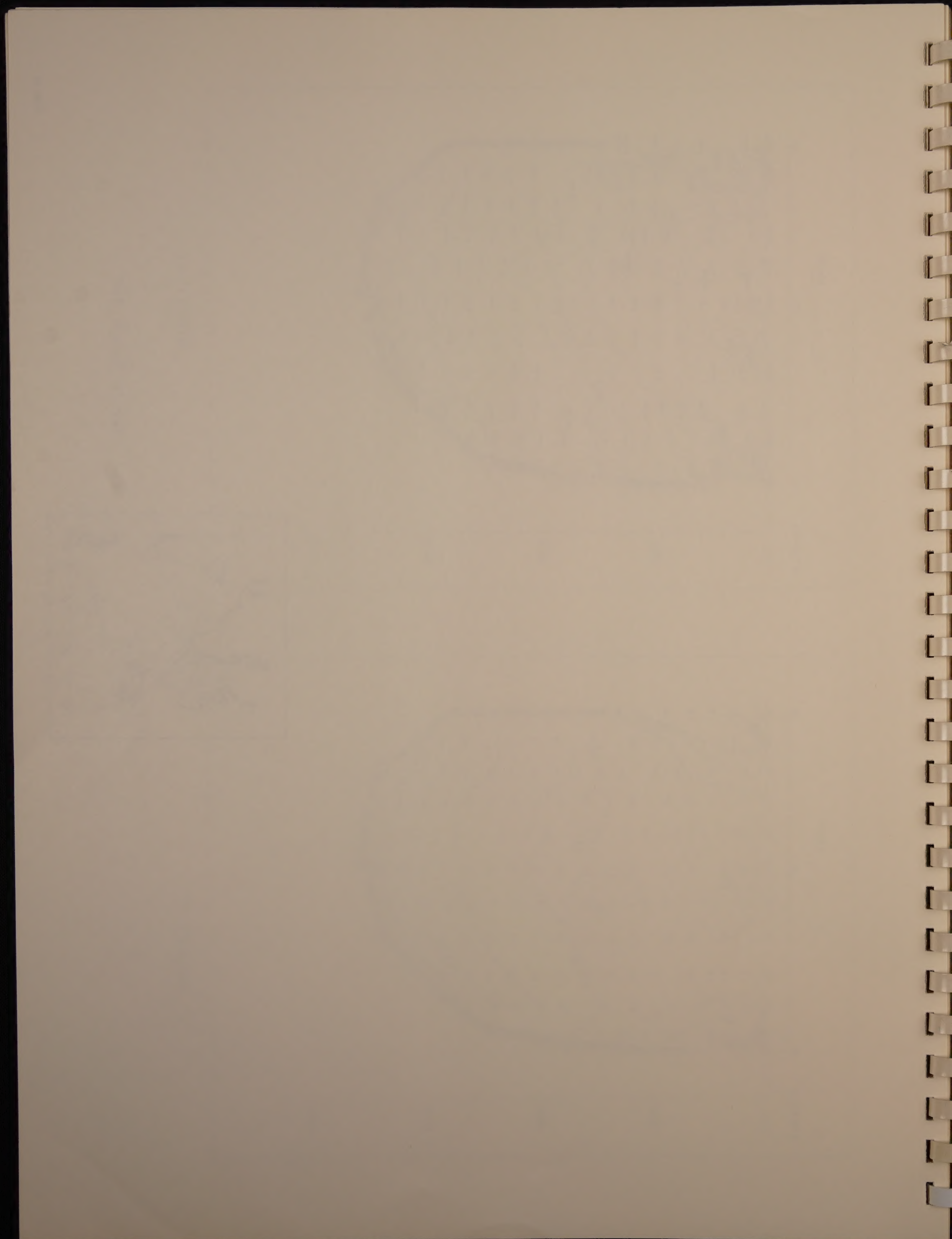


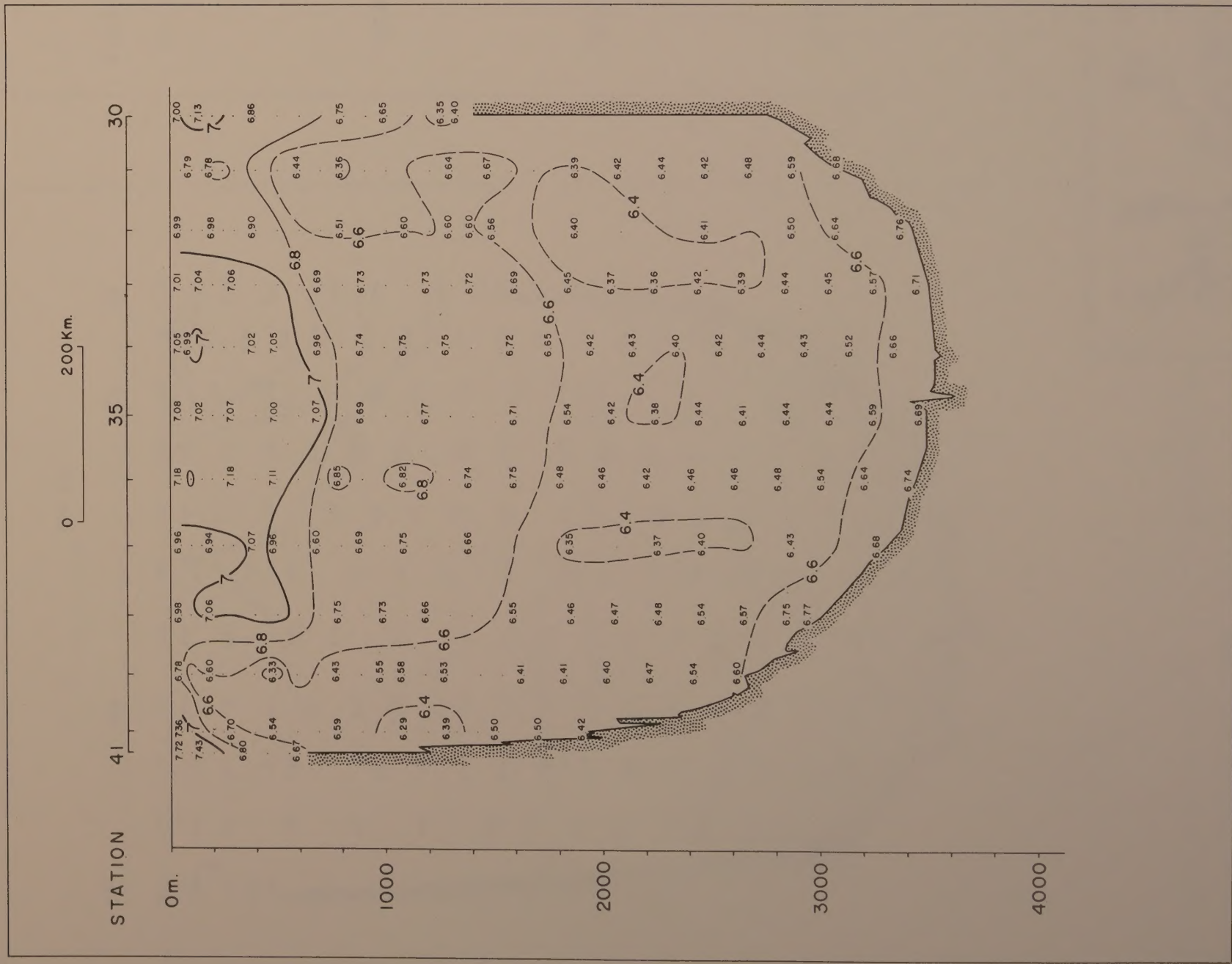


March 22 - March 24, 1966



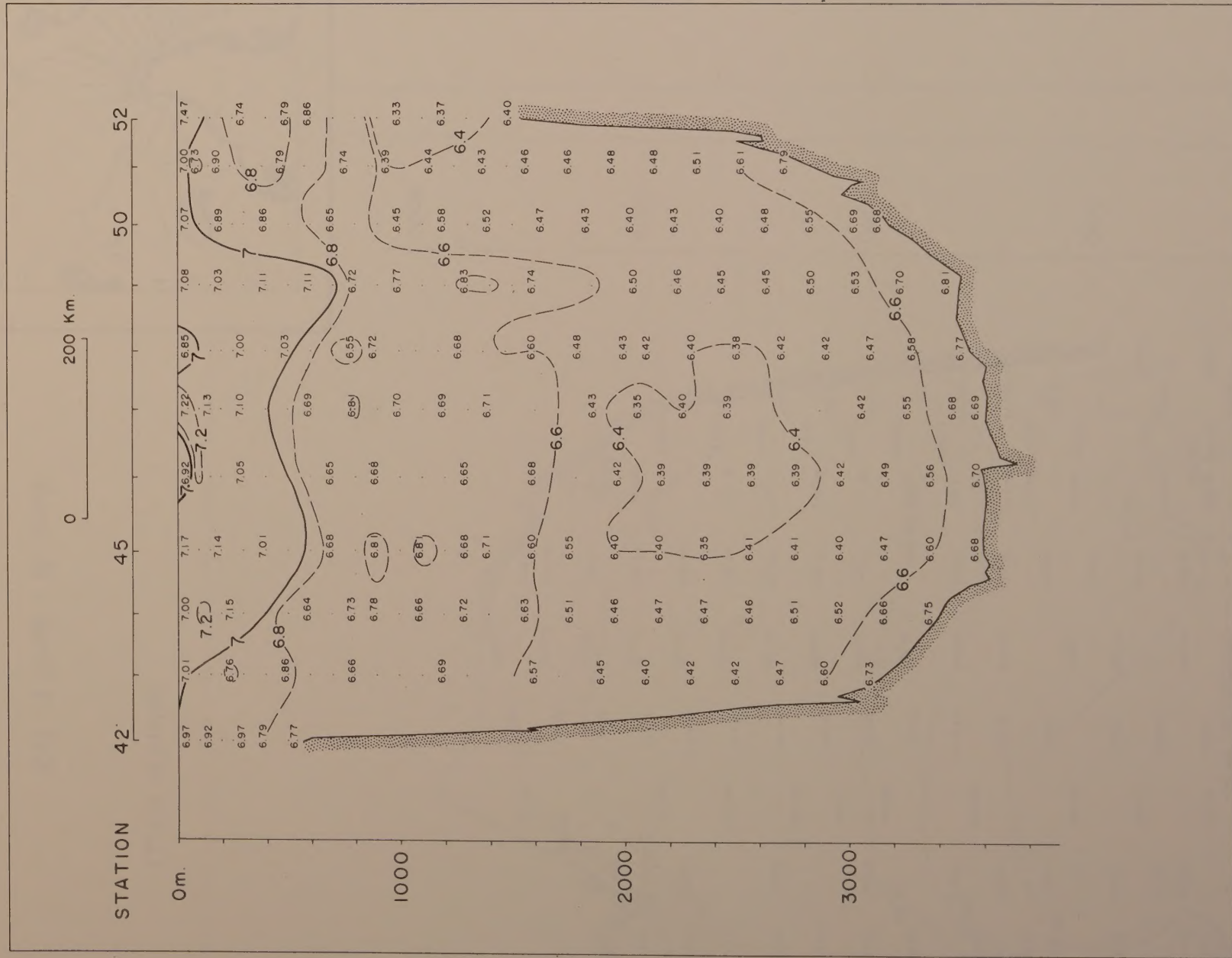




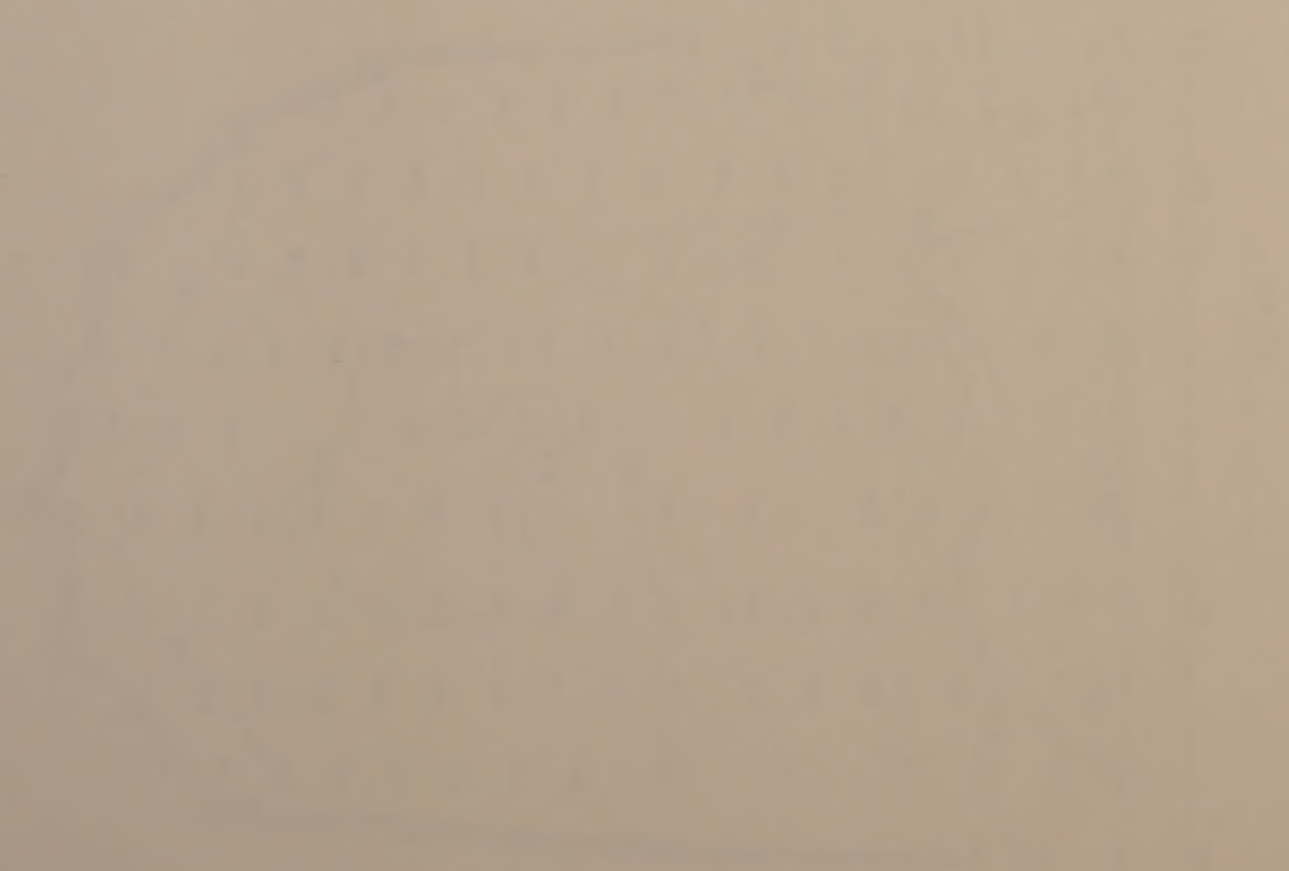


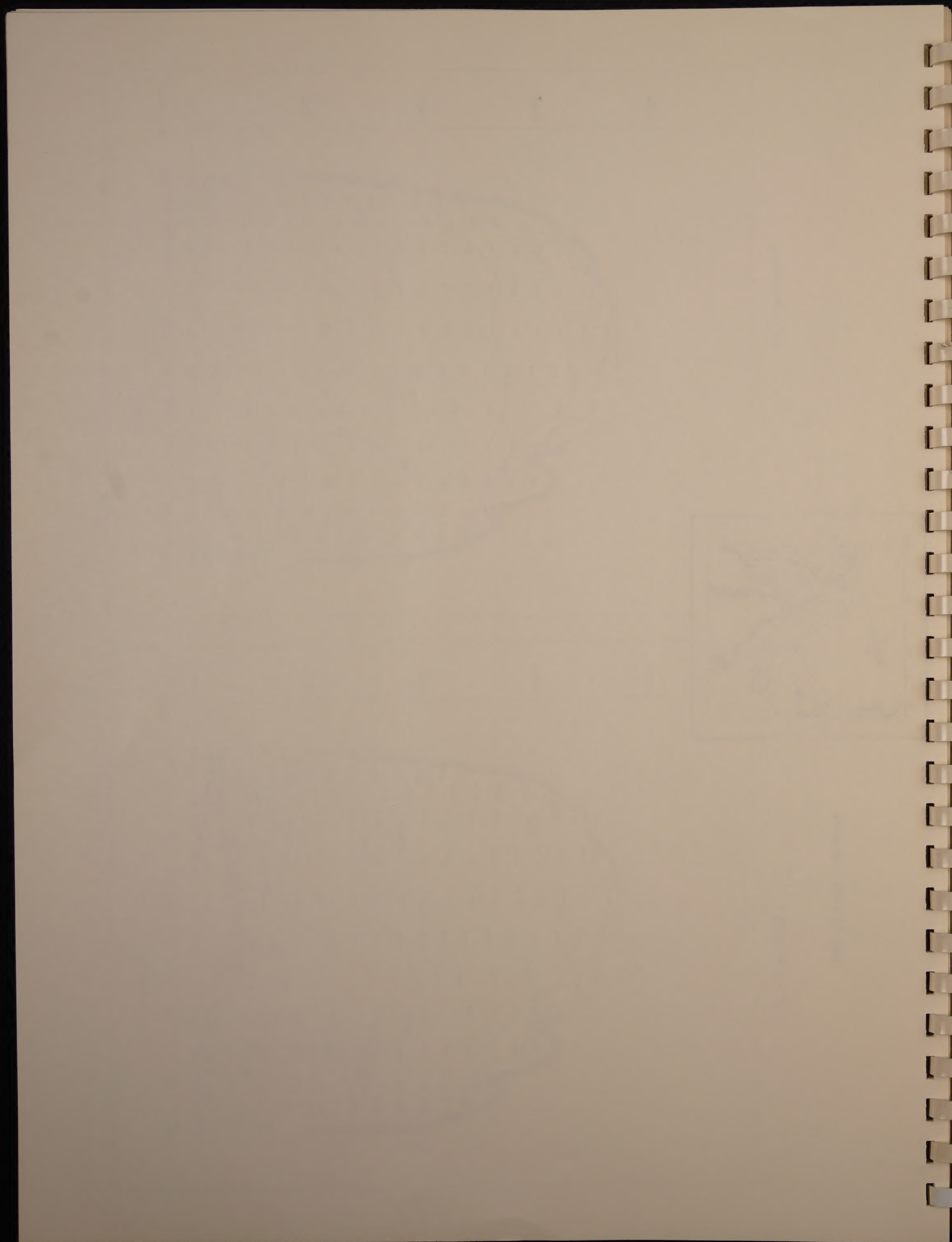


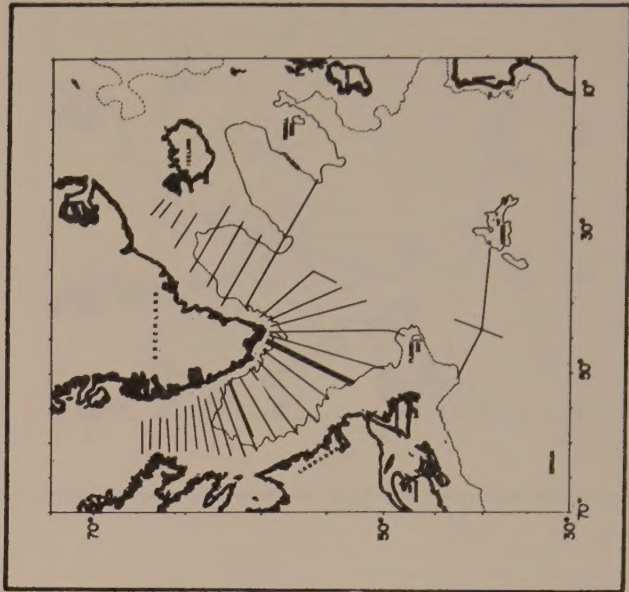
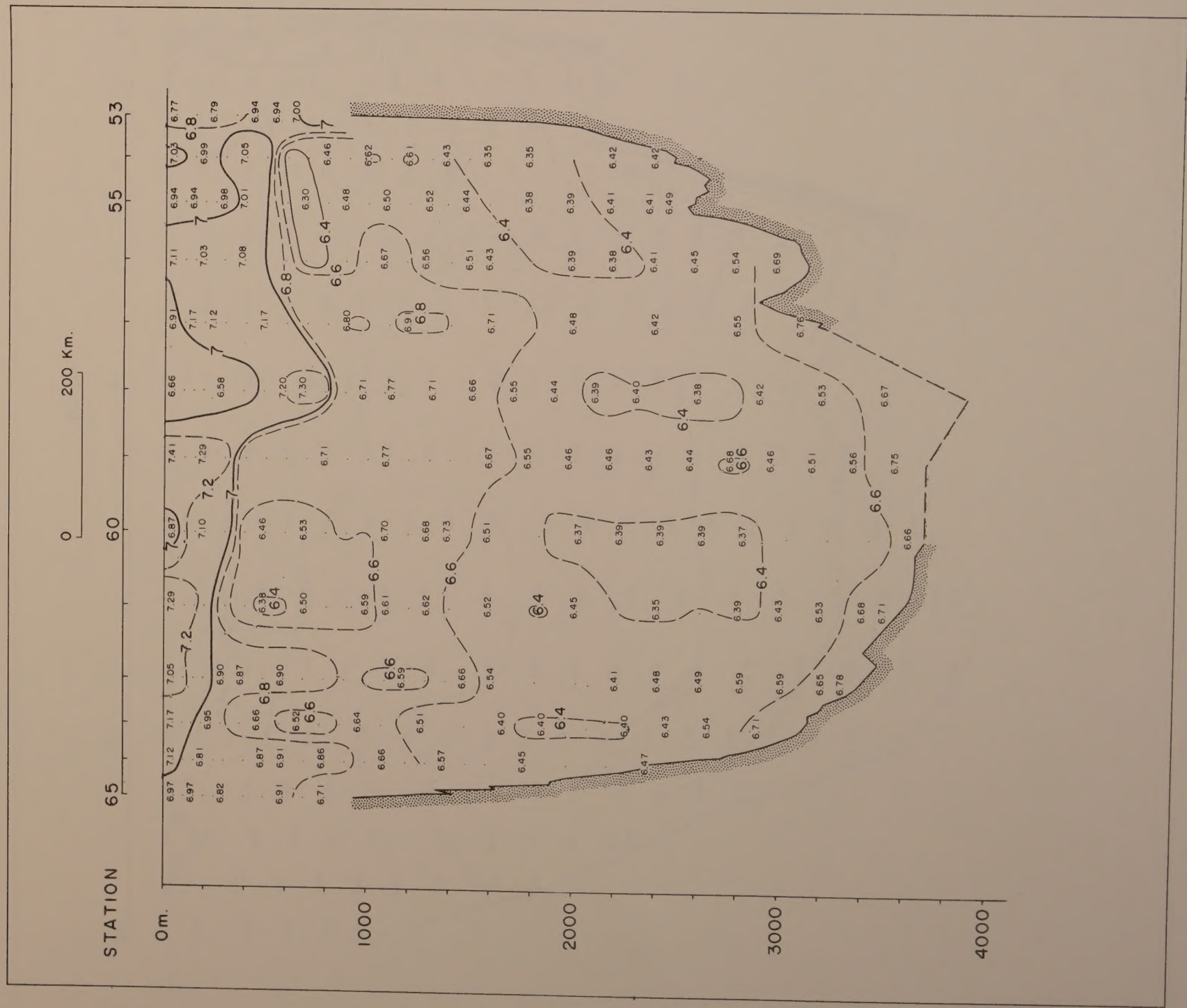




March 27 - March 30, 1966

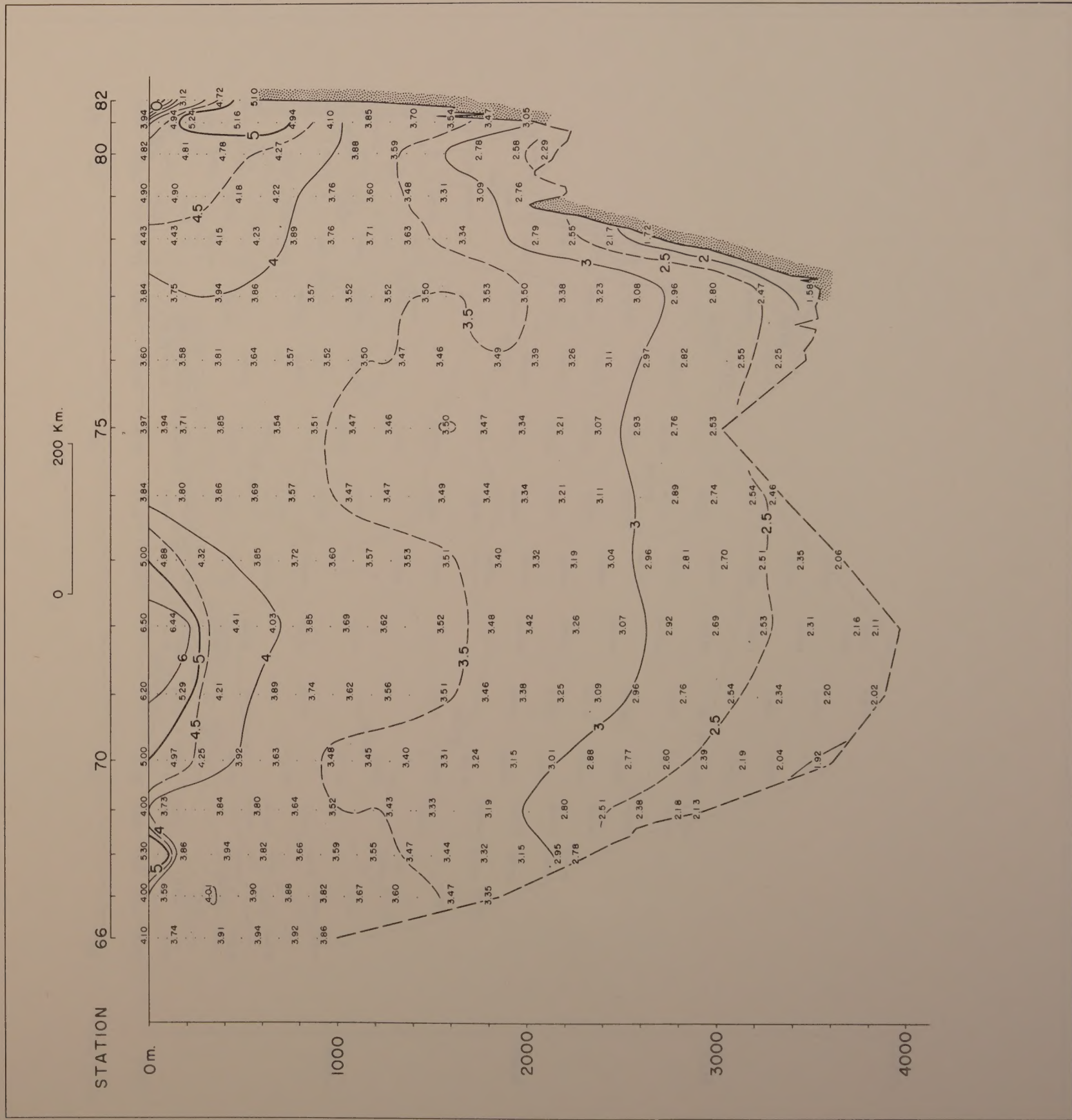






March 30 - April 2, 1966



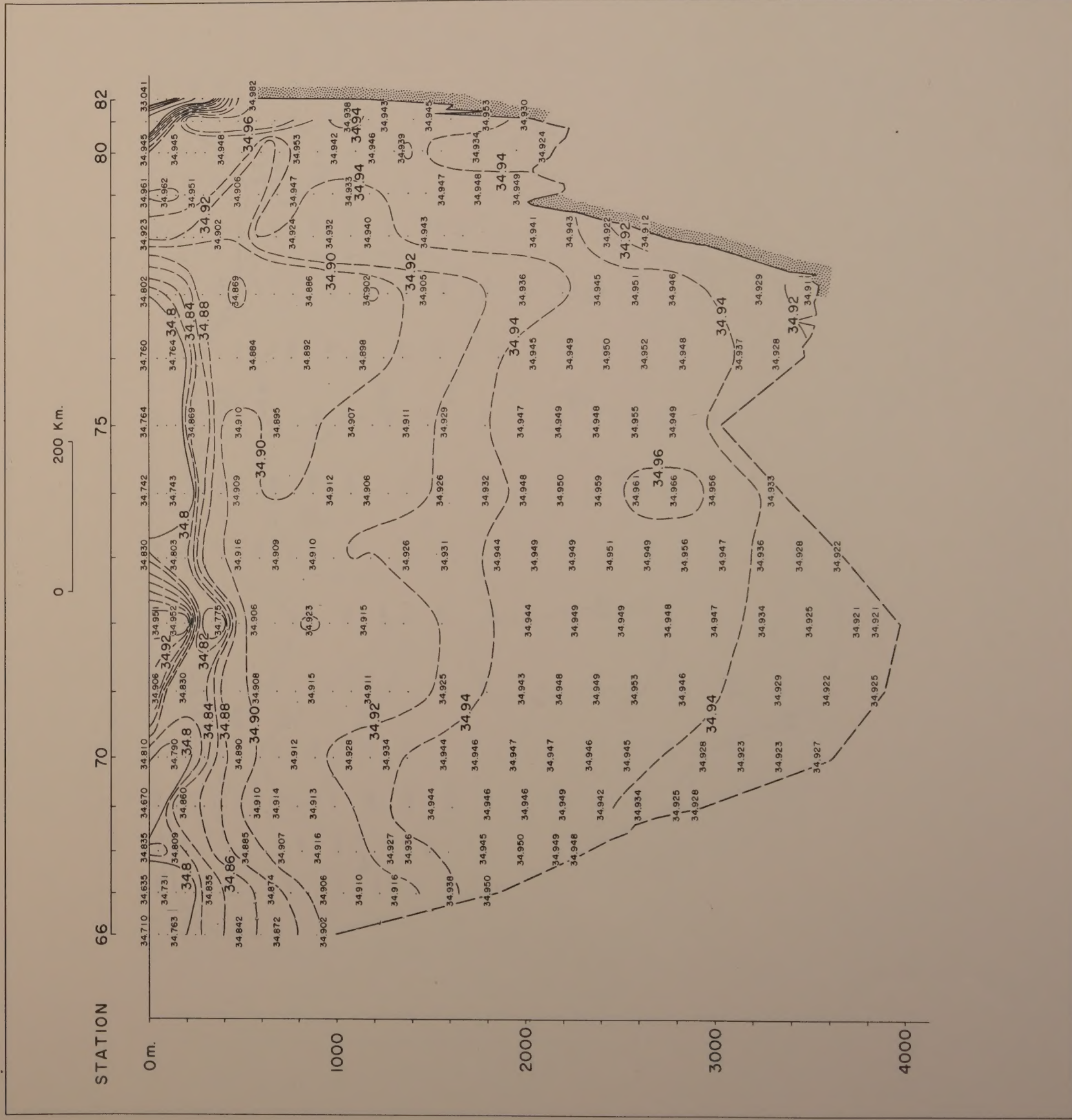


April 10 - April 14, 1966



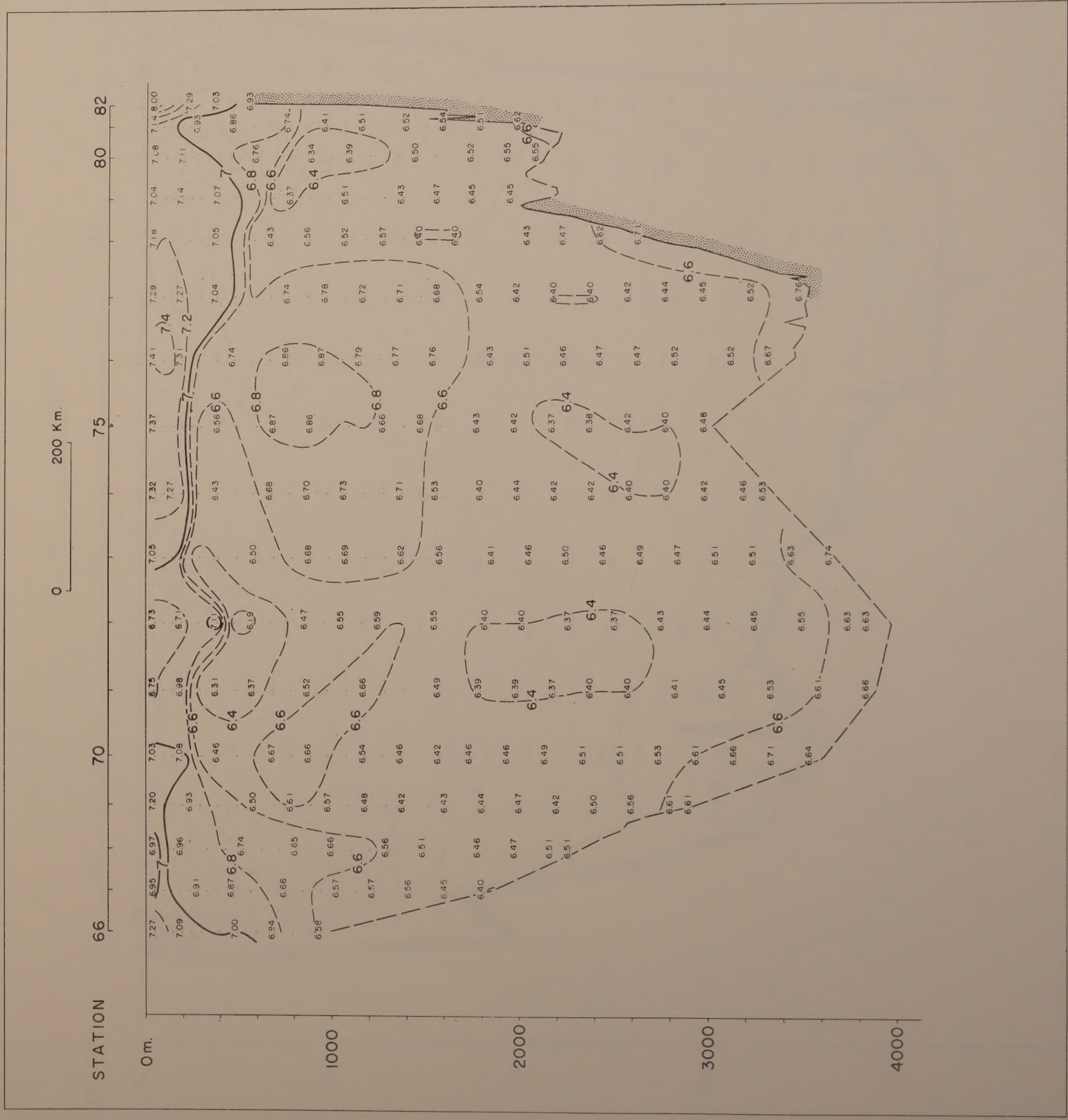
Temperature (°C)



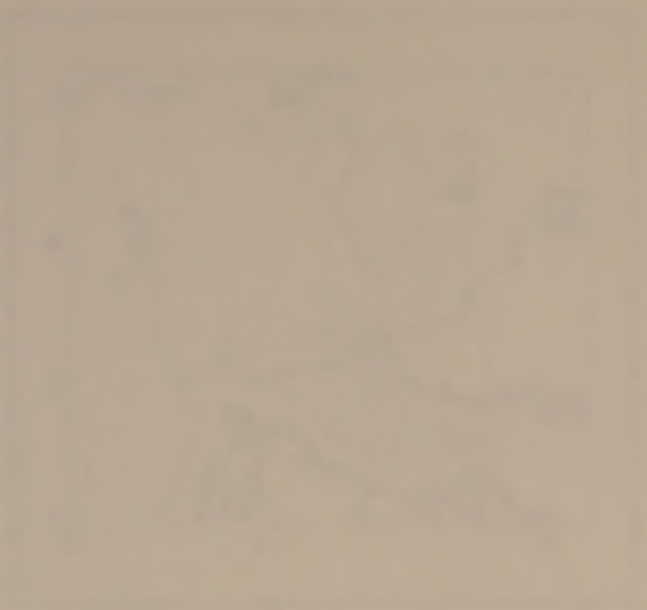


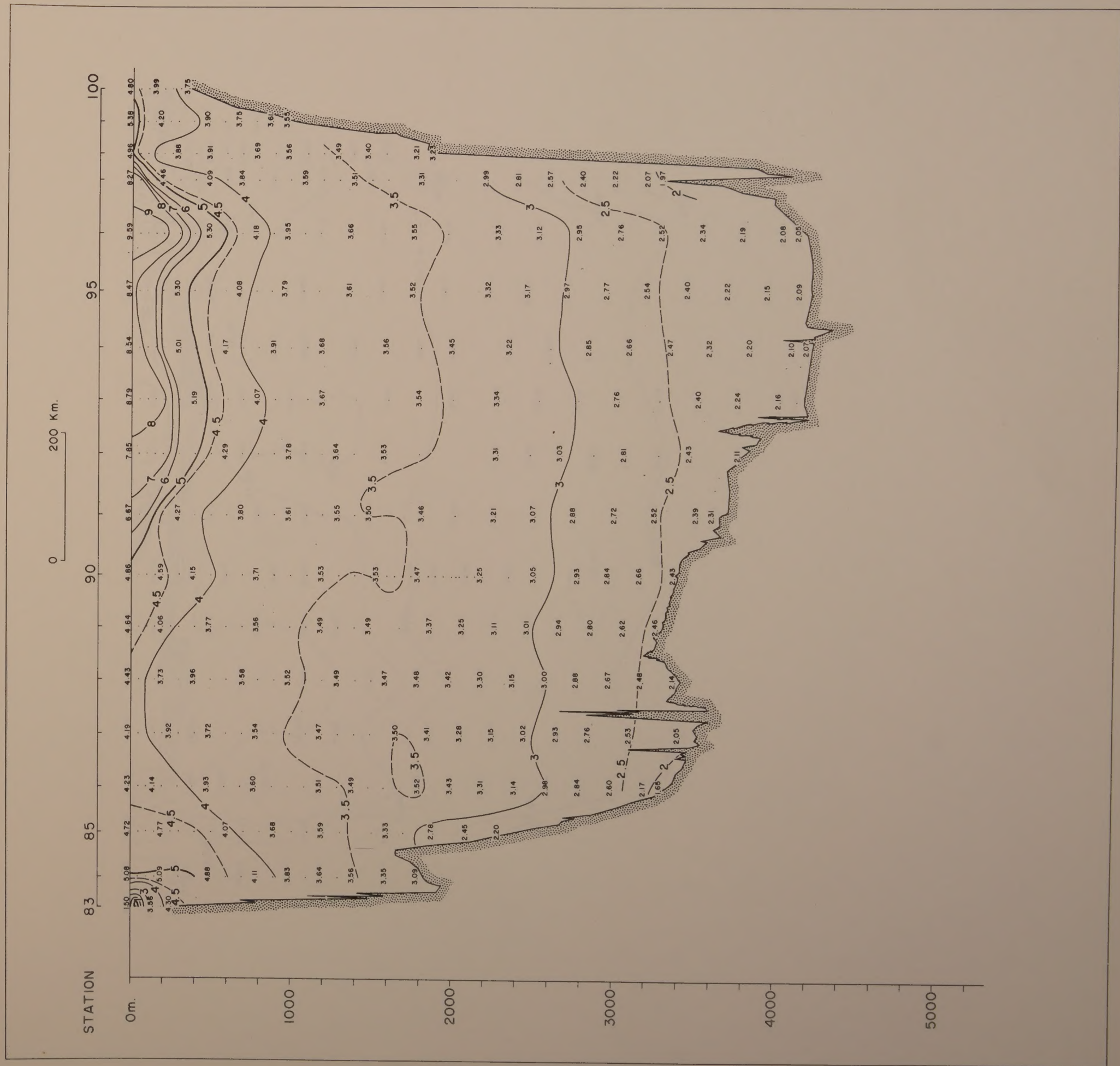
April 10 - April 14, 1966





April 10 - April 14, 1966



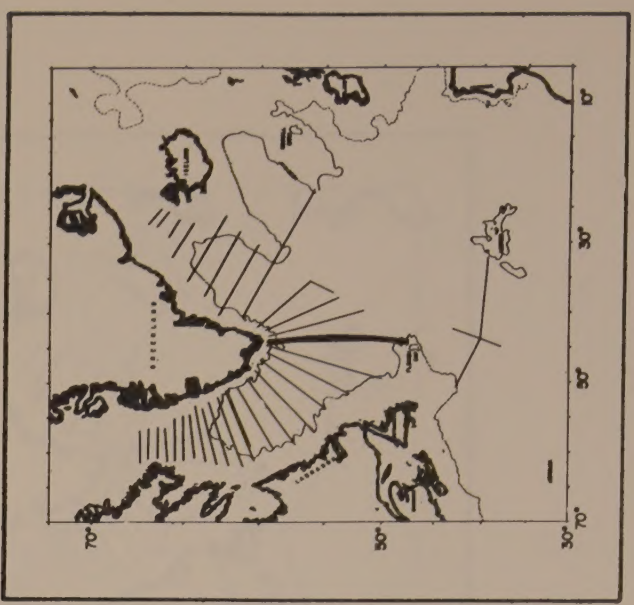
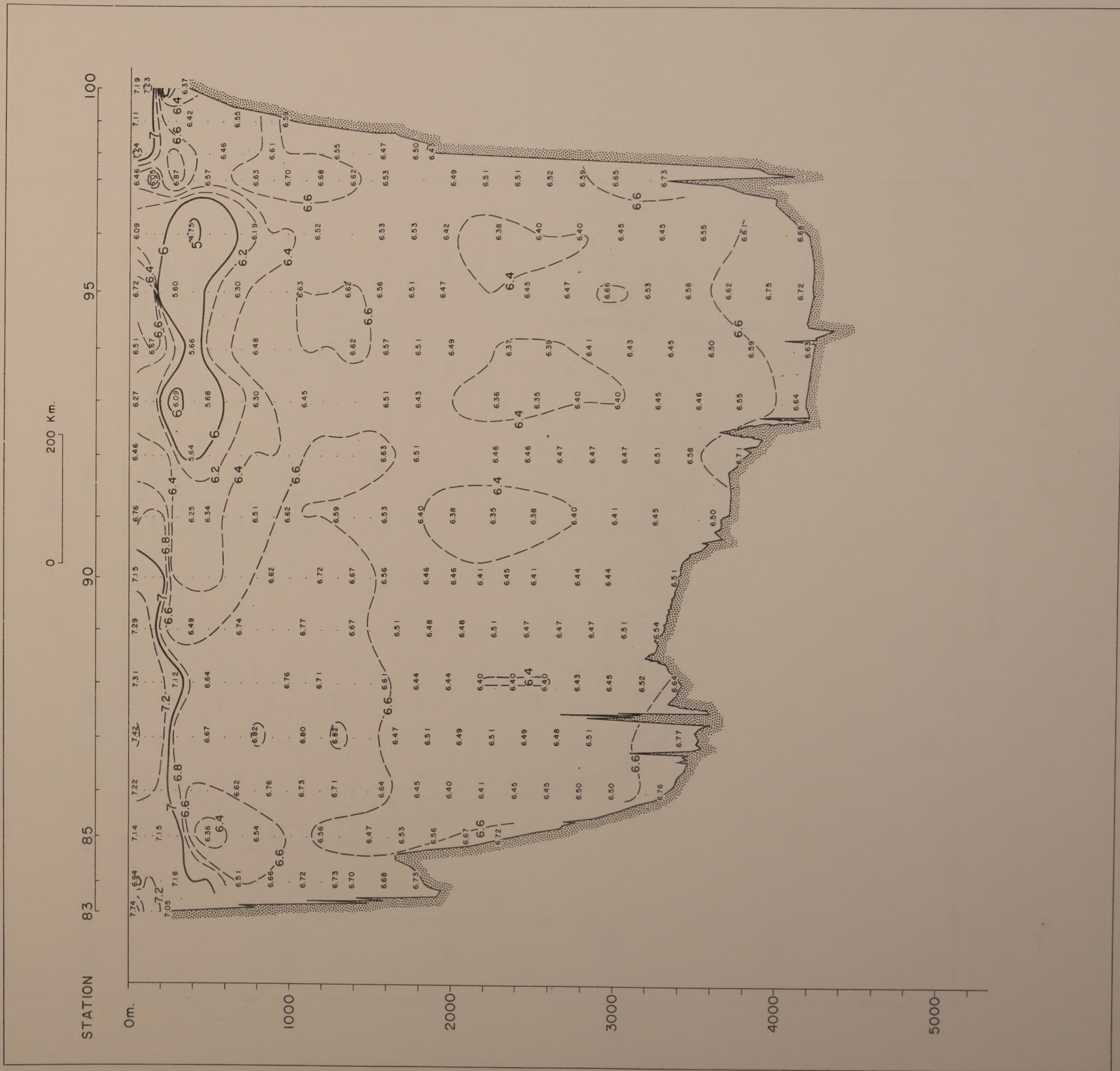


April 15 - April 19, 1966

Temperature (°C)

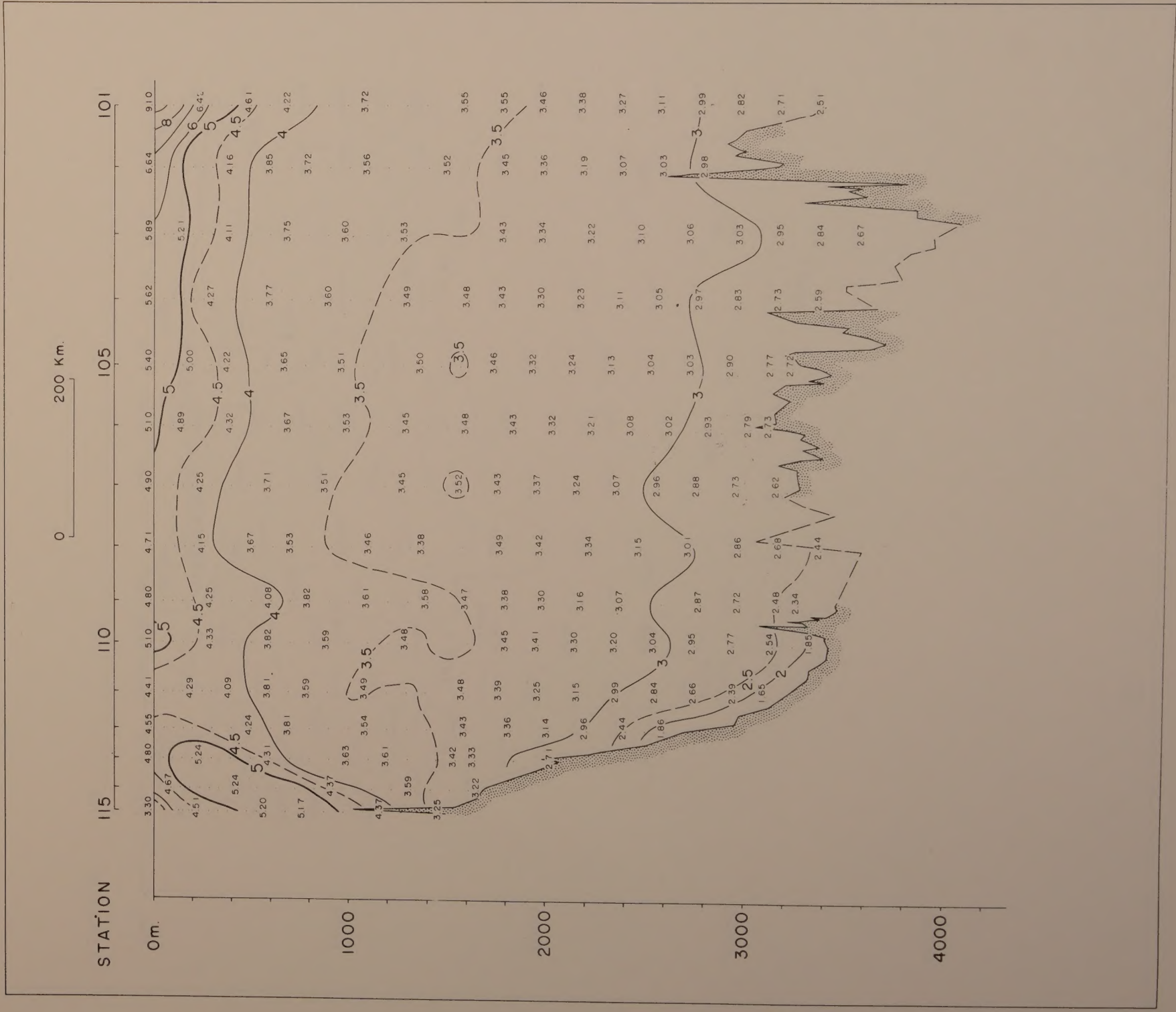






April 15 - April 19, 1966

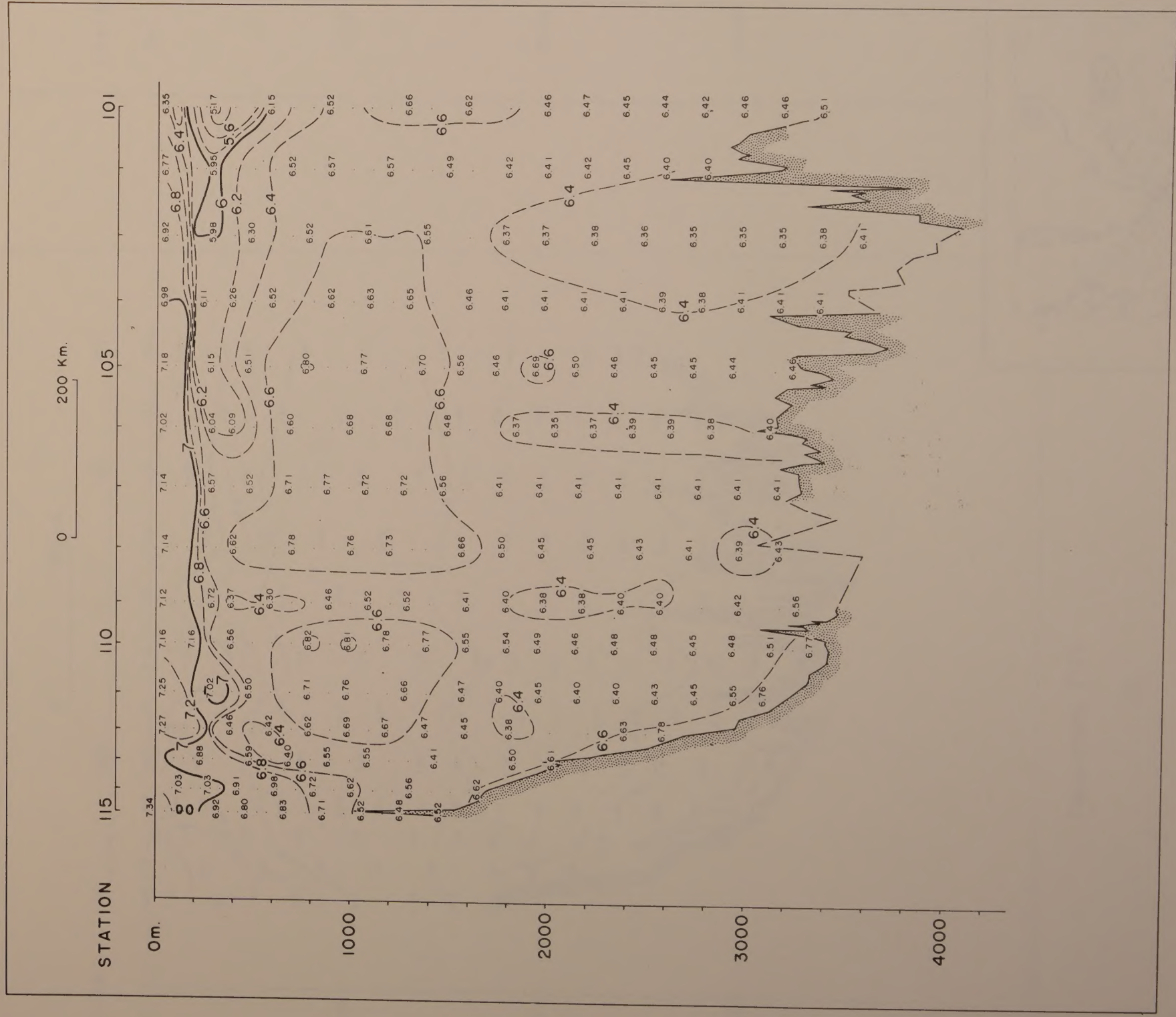




April 25 - April 29, 1966

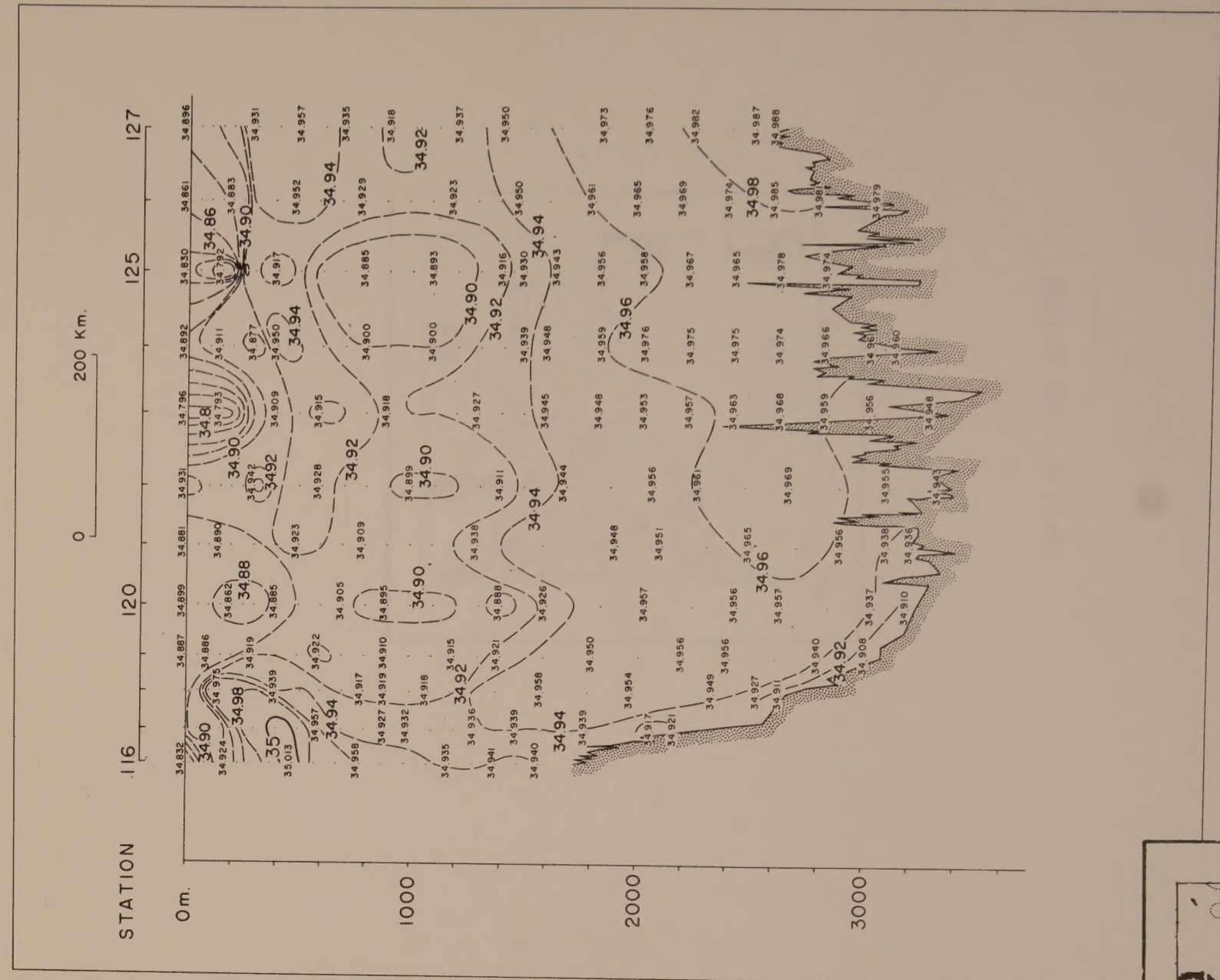
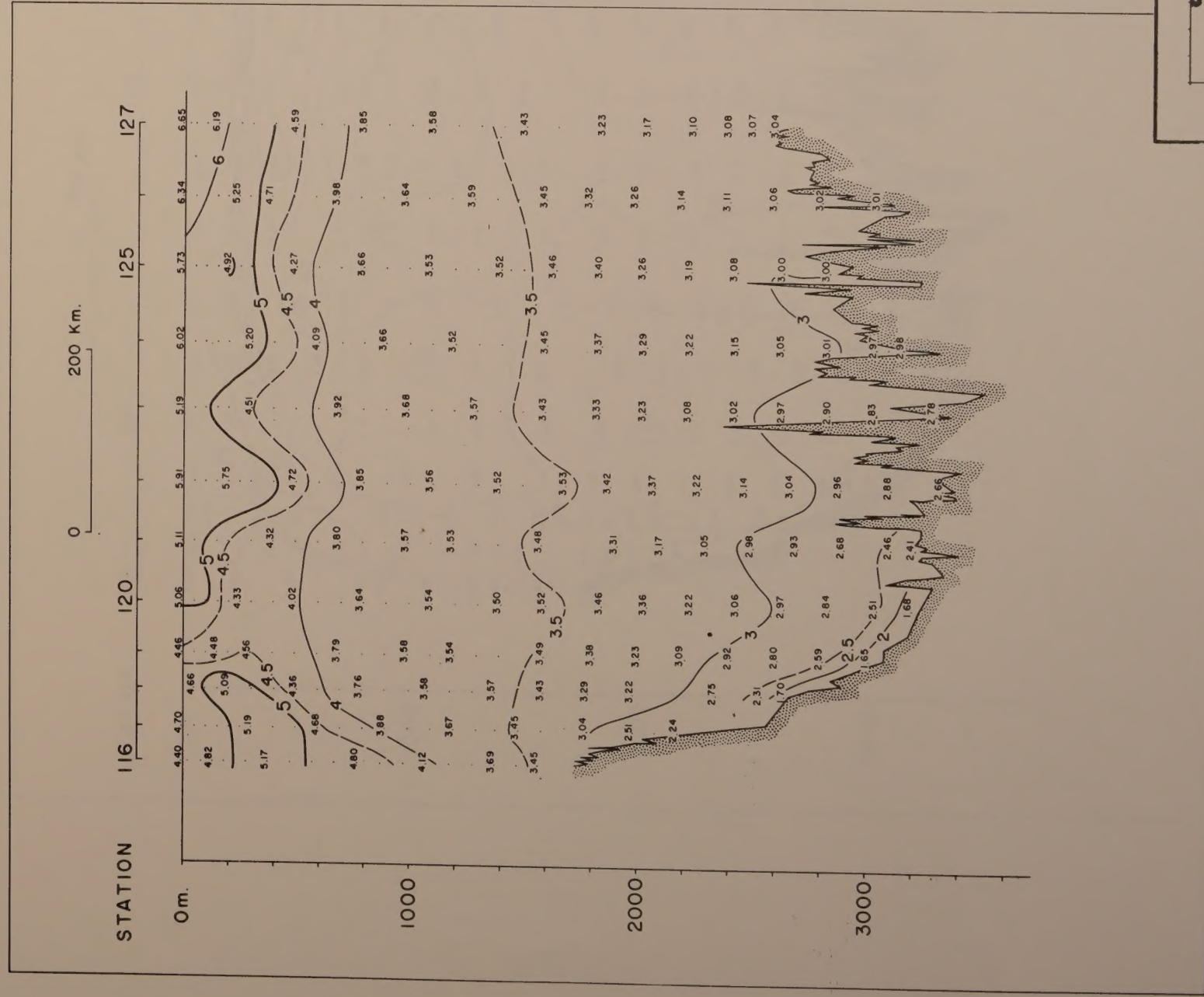




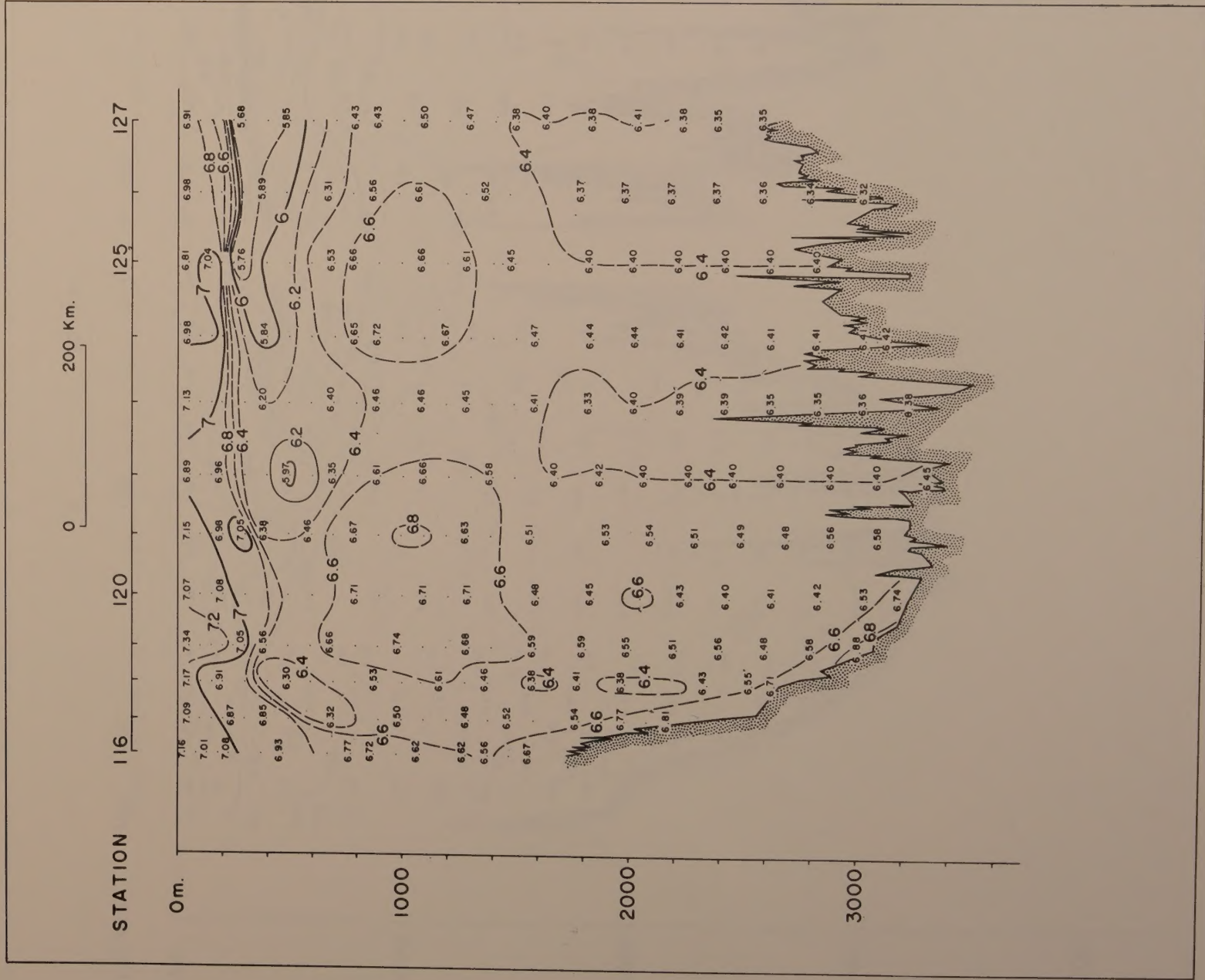


April 25 - April 29, 1966









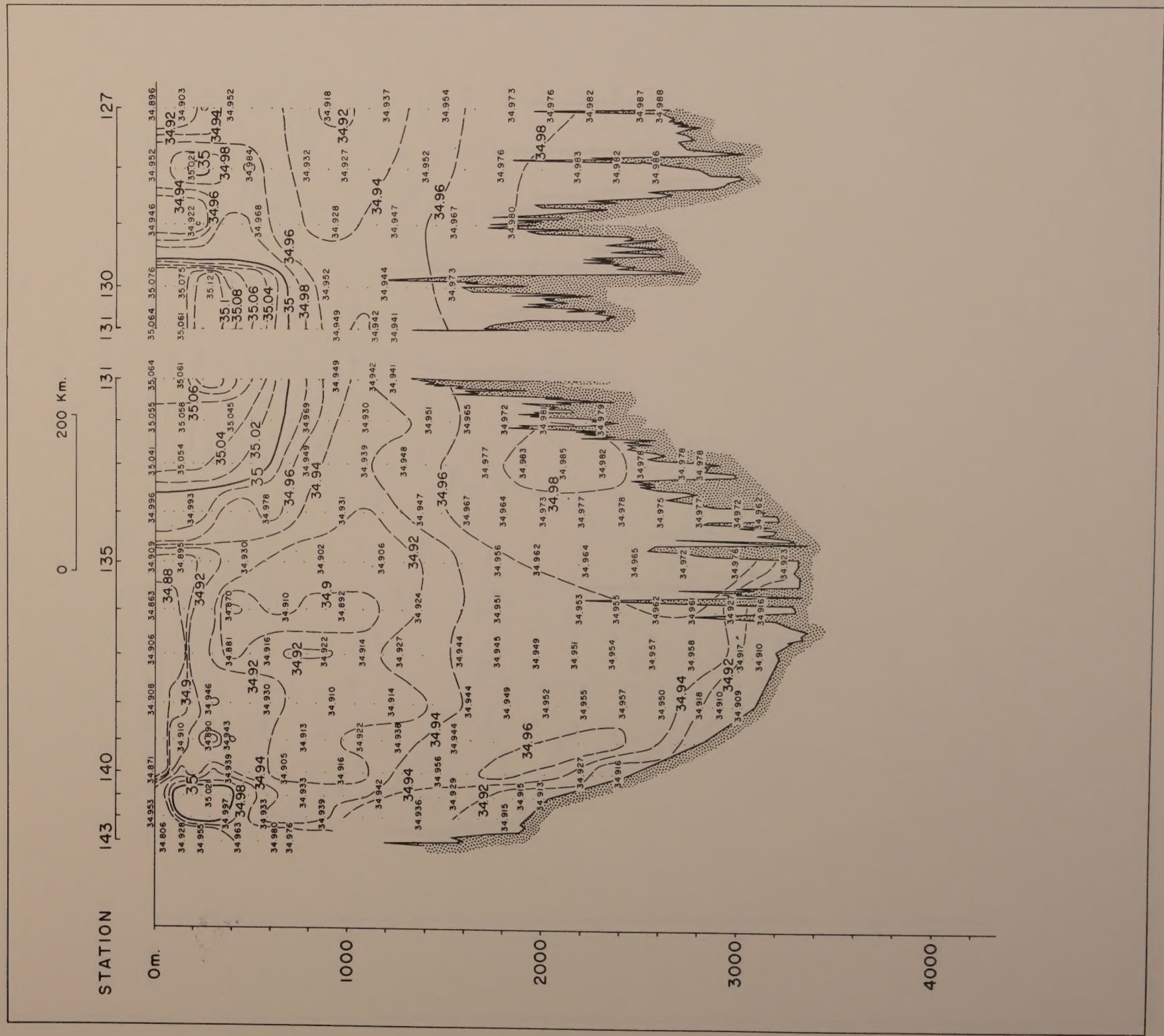
Oxygen (ml/L)



April 30 - May 3, 1966

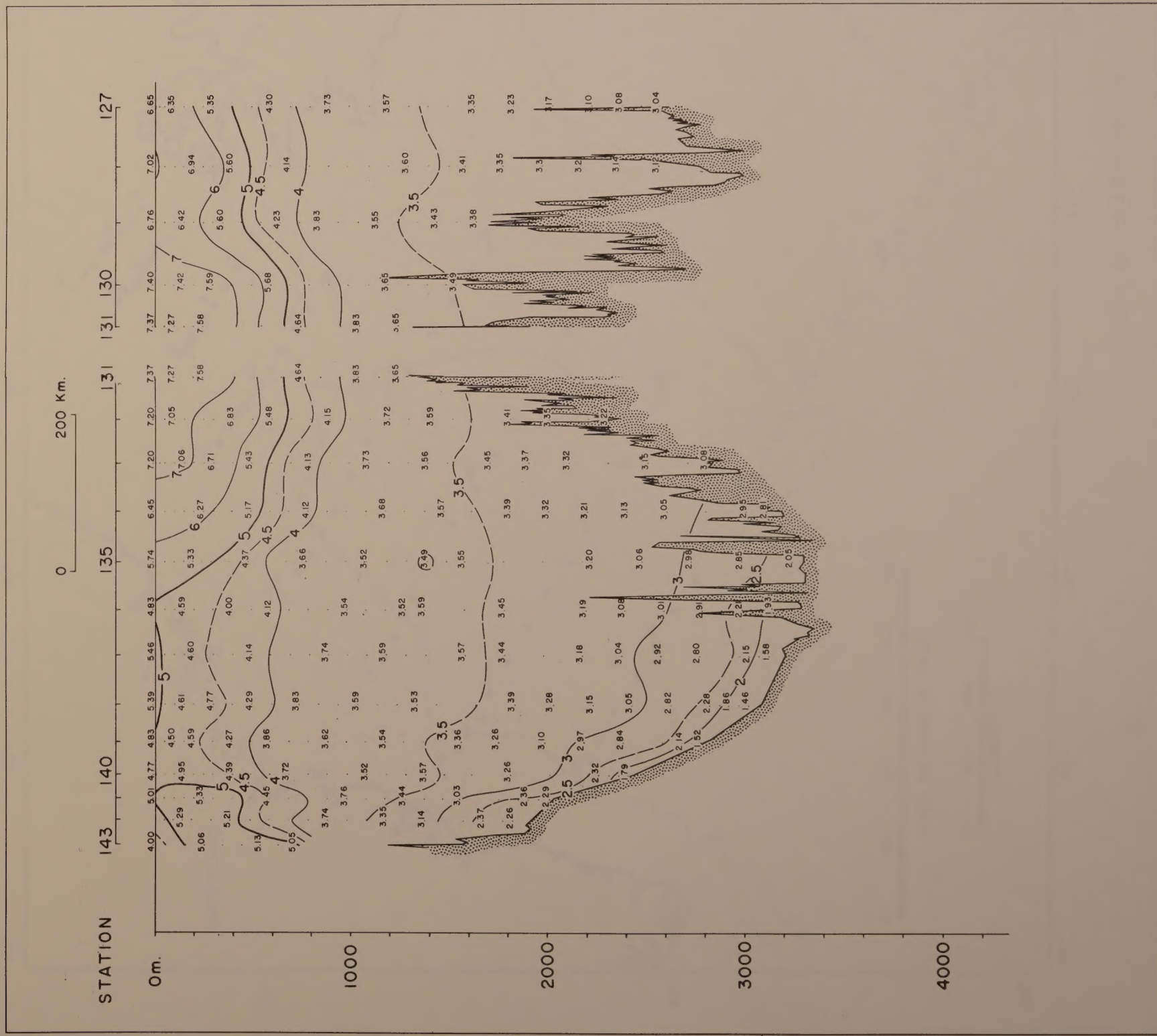




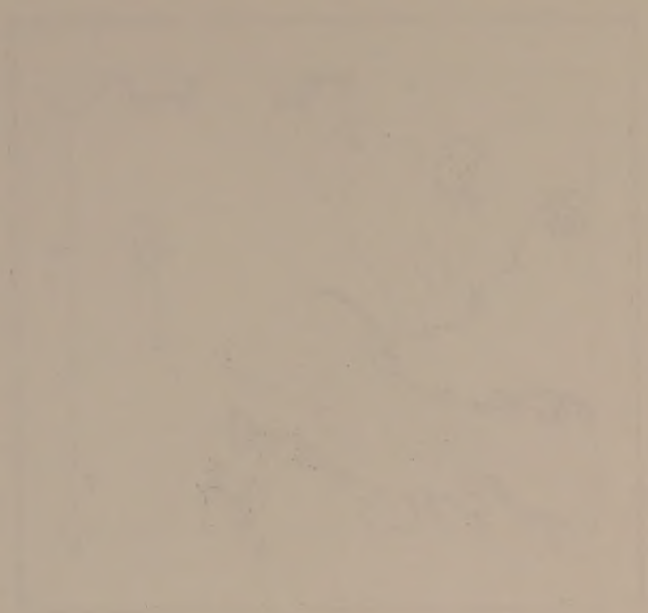


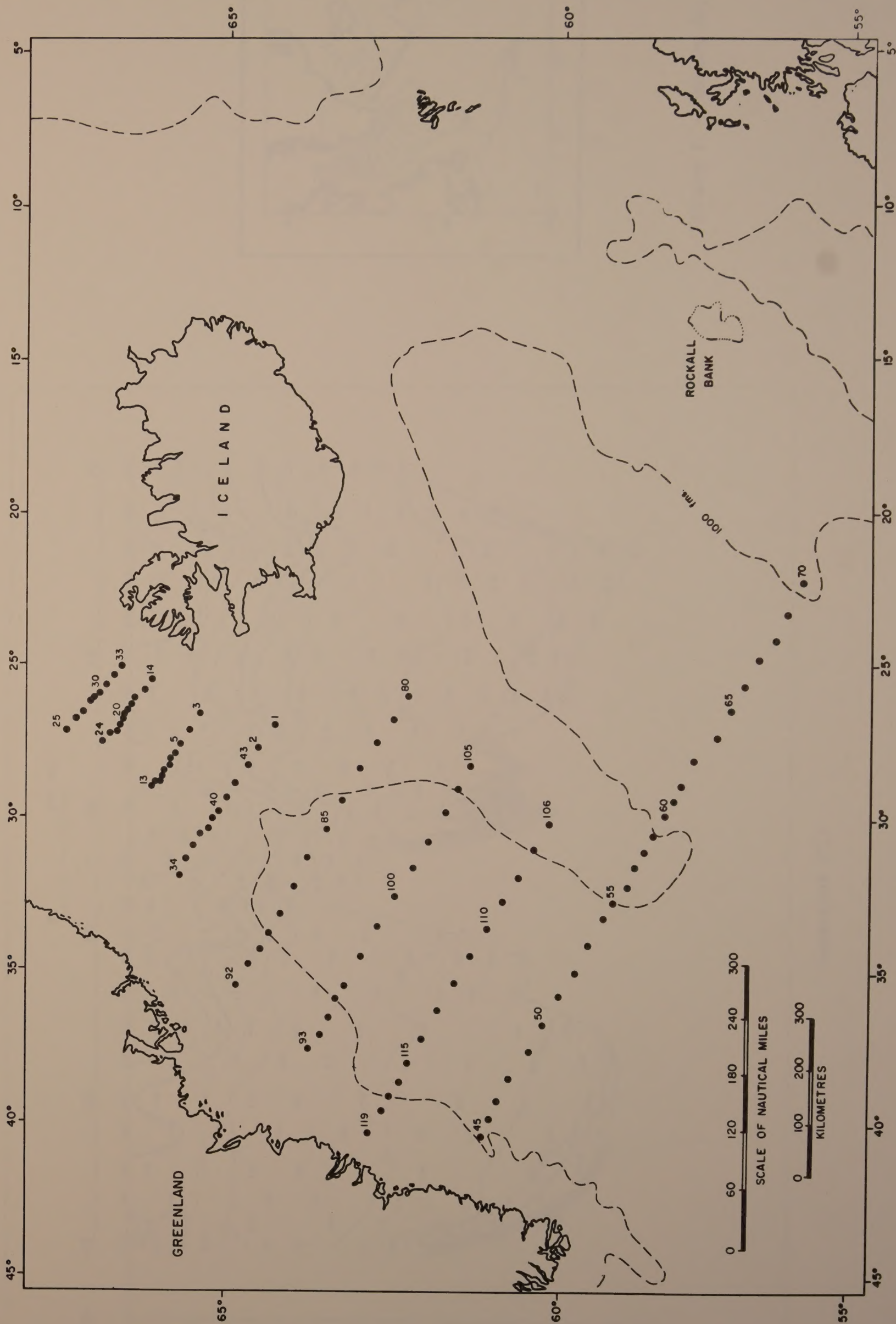
May 3 - May 7, 1966





May 3 - May 7, 1966



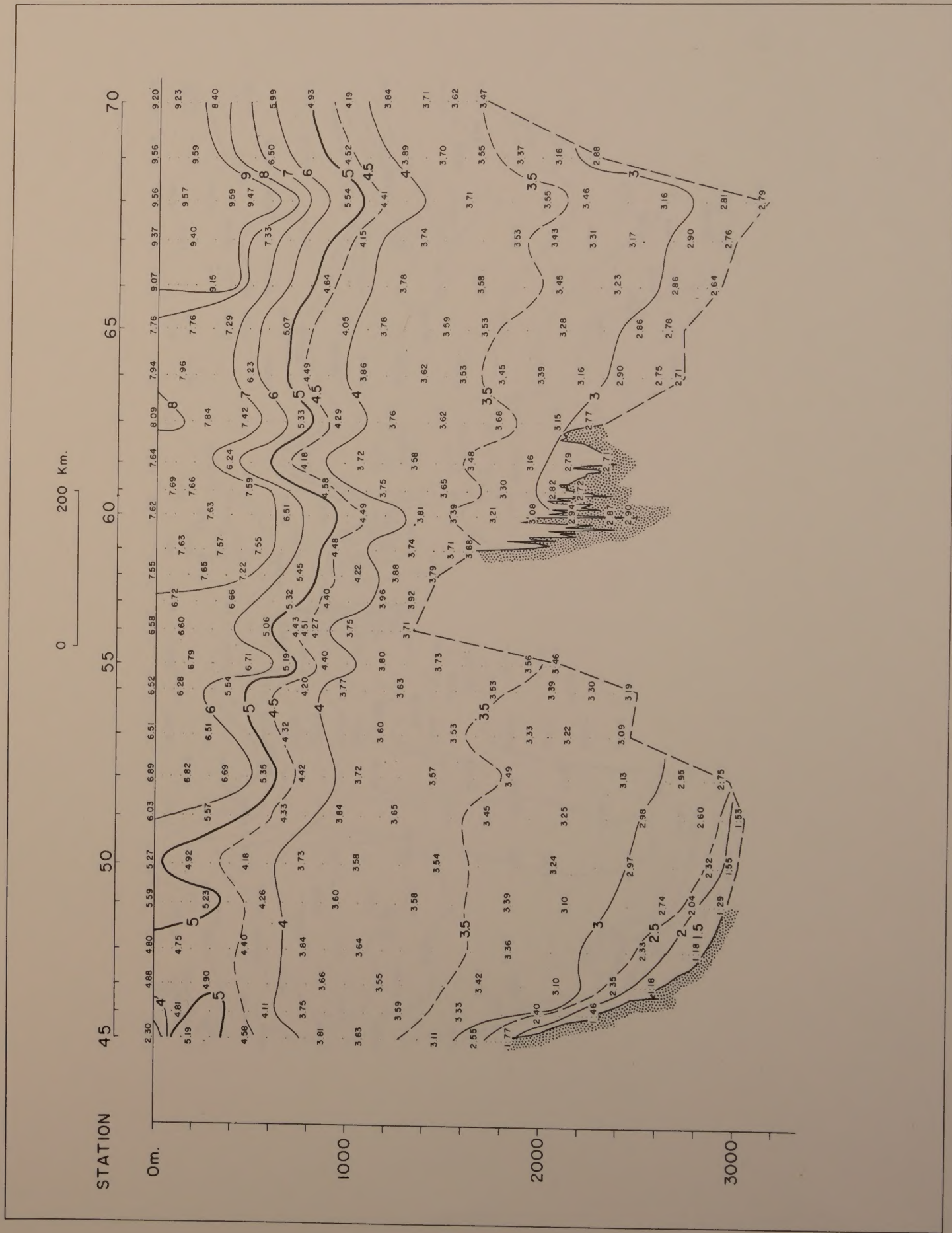


Cruise BI 0267 CSS HUDSON

January 16 - April 5, 1967

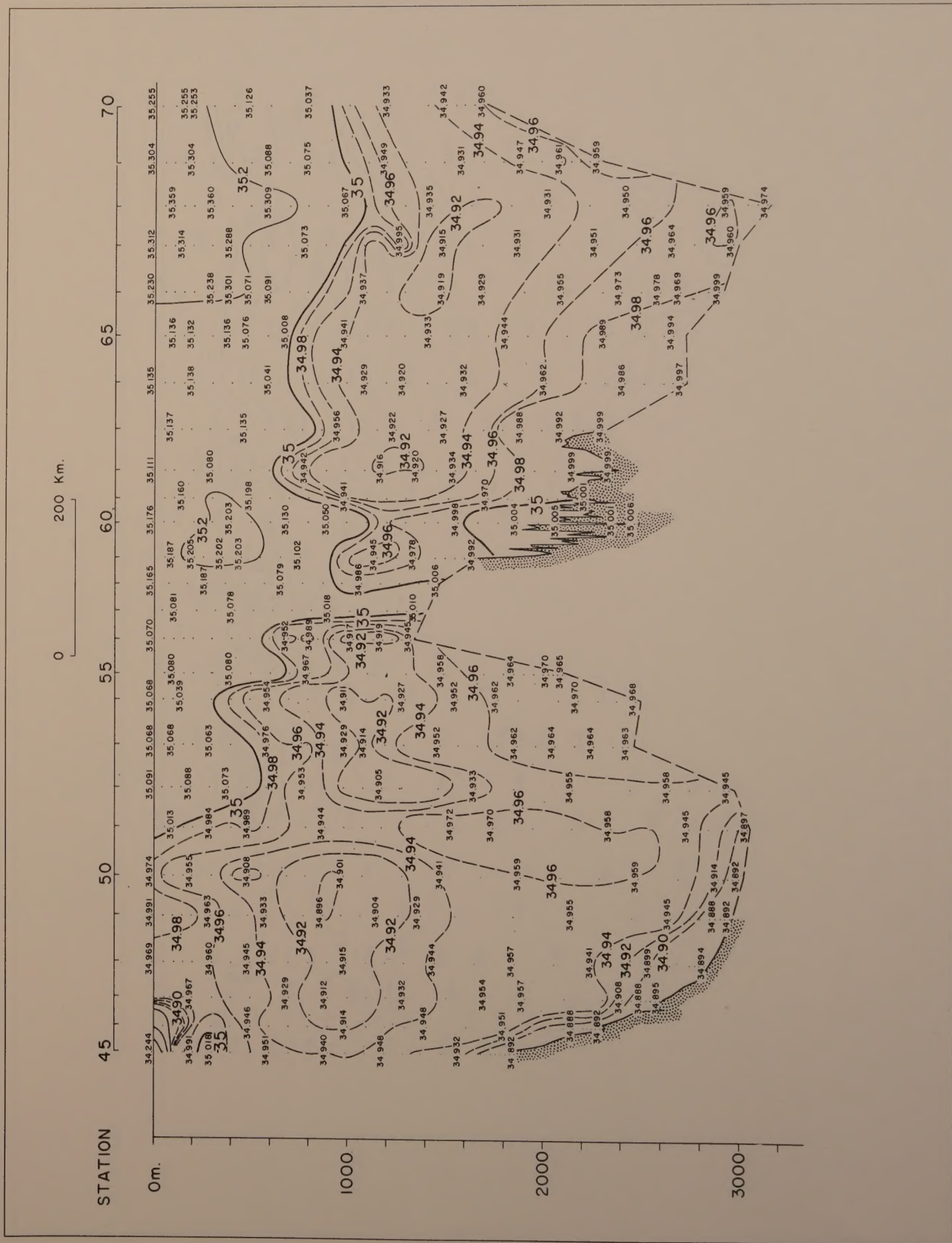
Scientist-in-Charge — C. R. Mann





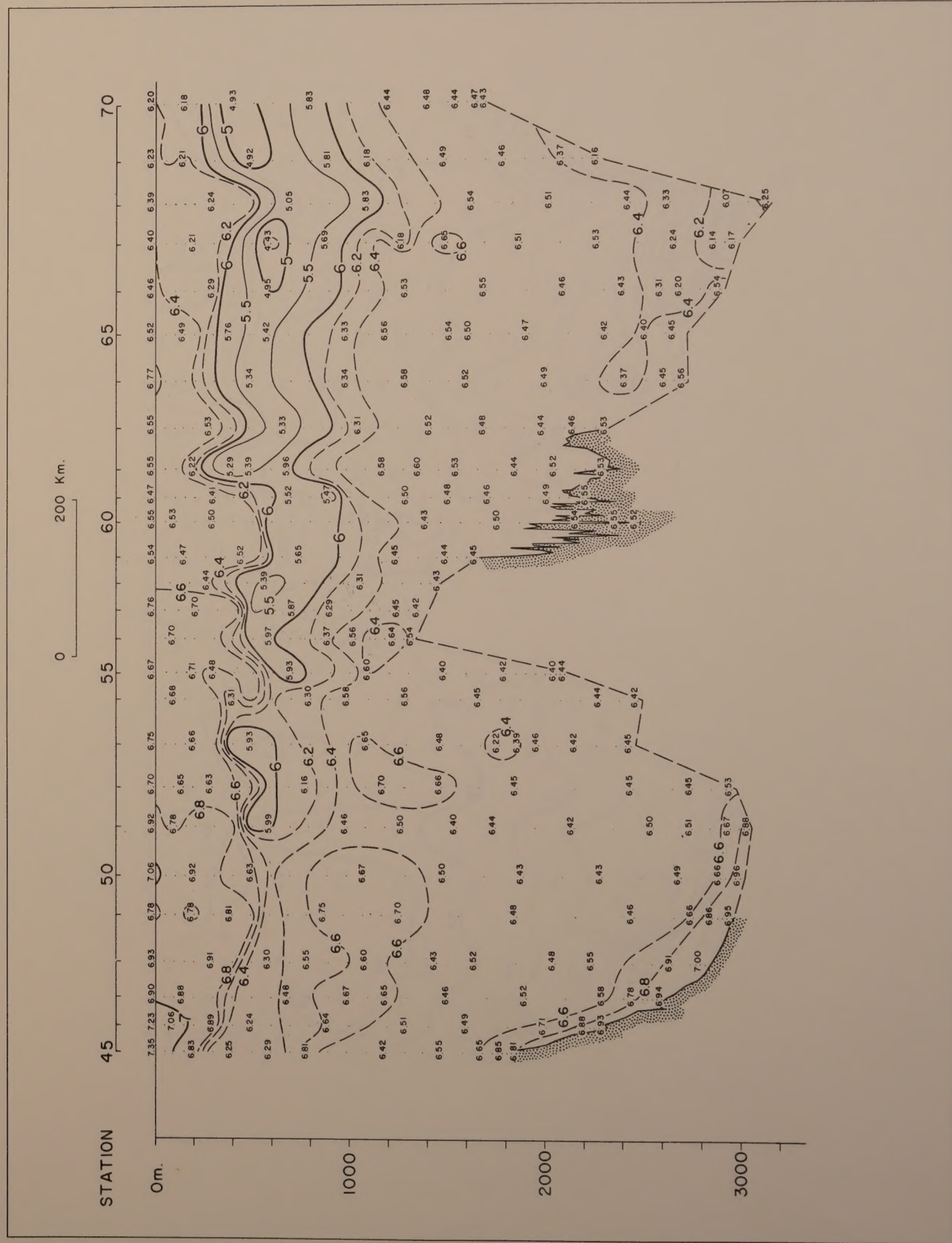
February 11 - February 22, 1967





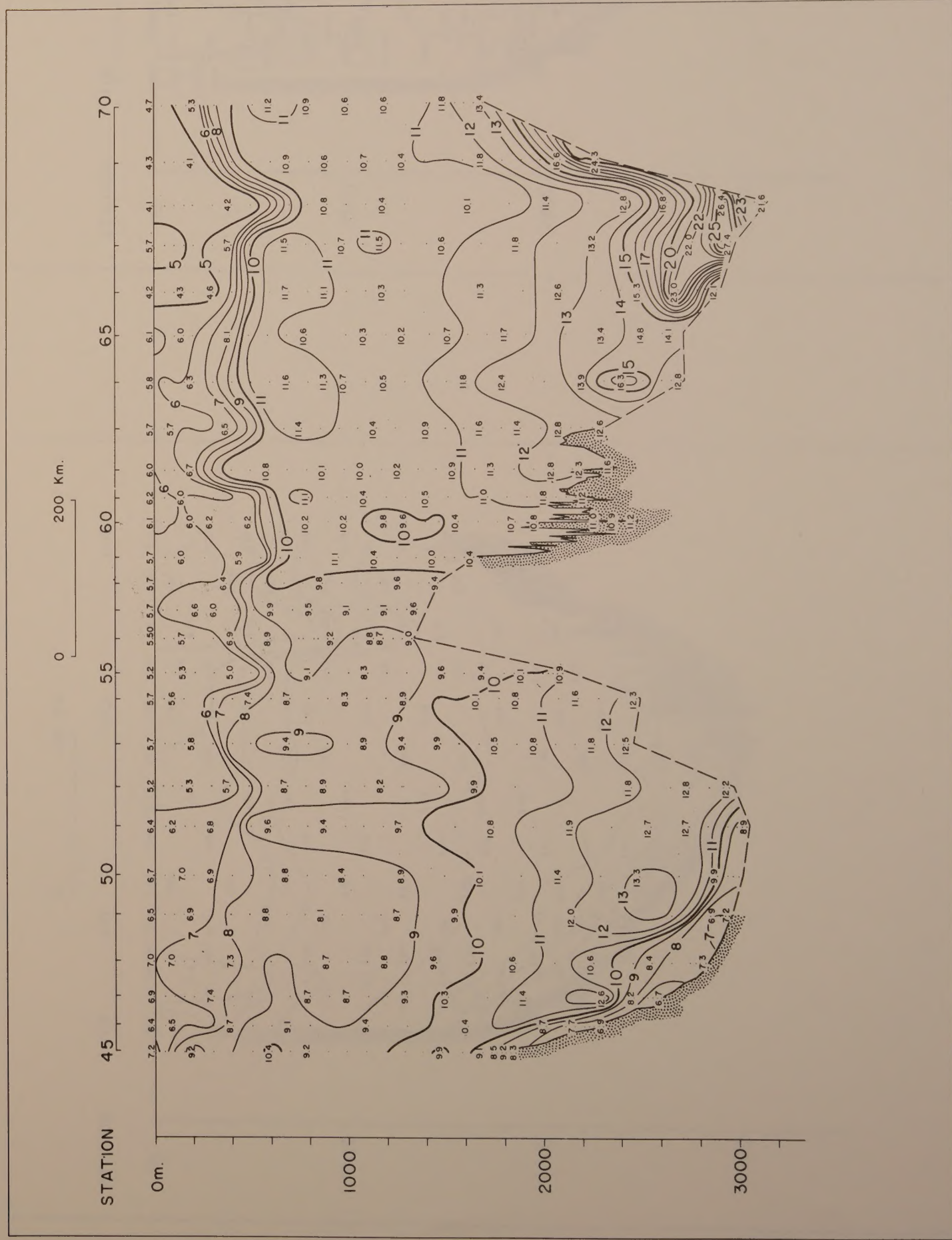
February 11 - February 22, 1967





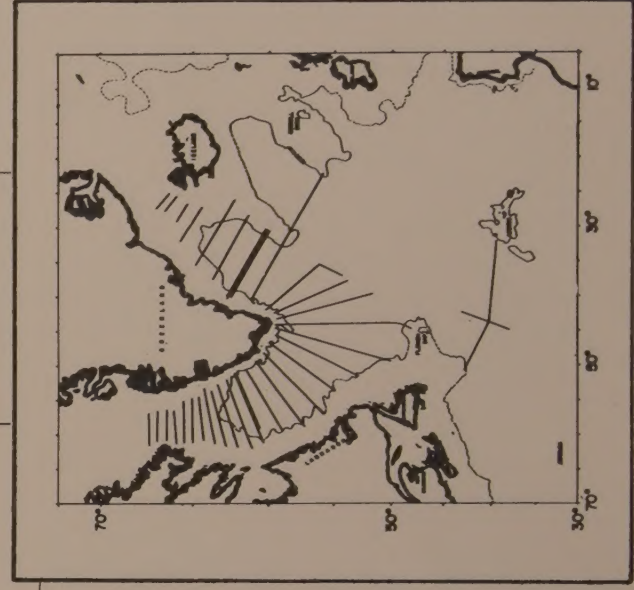
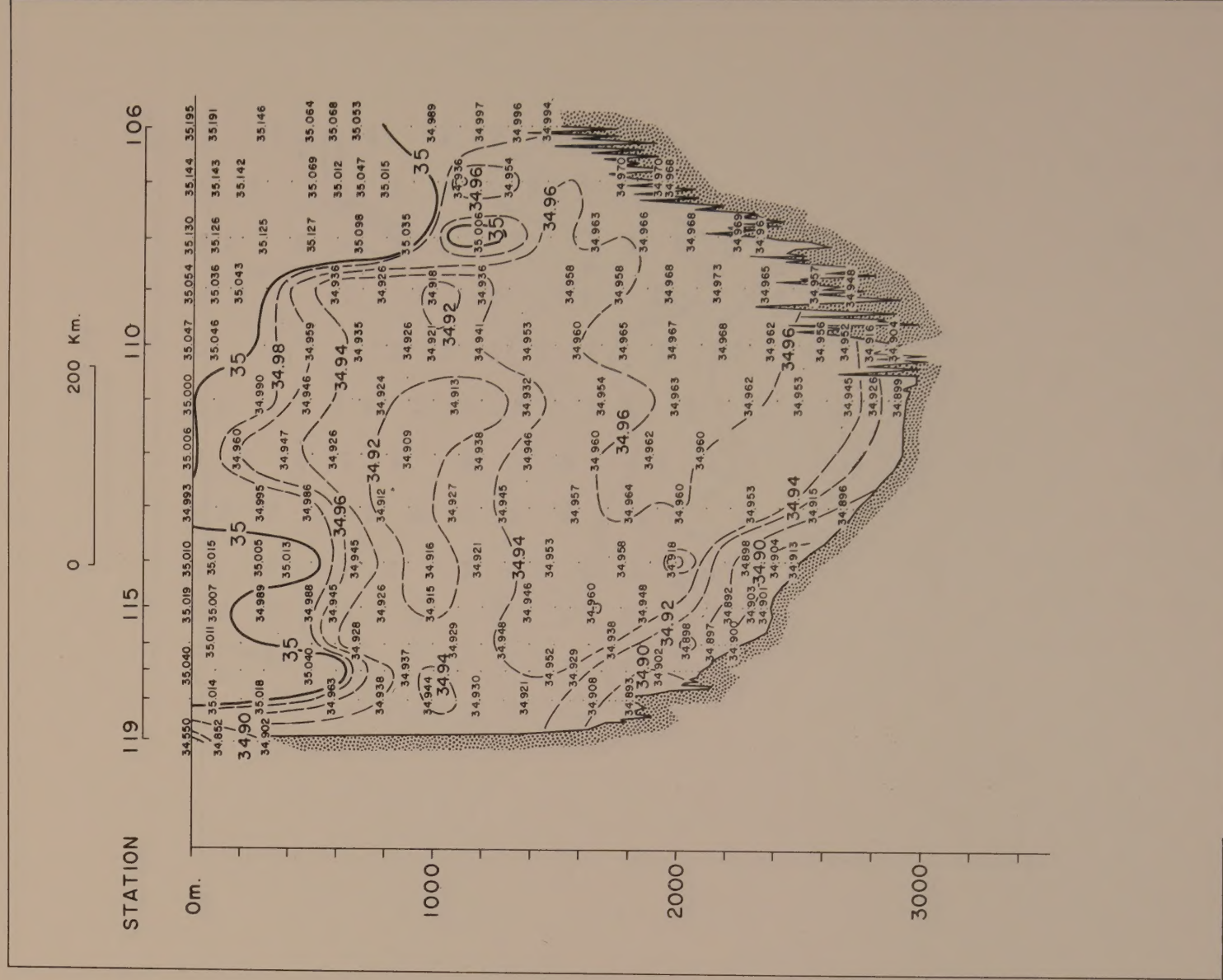
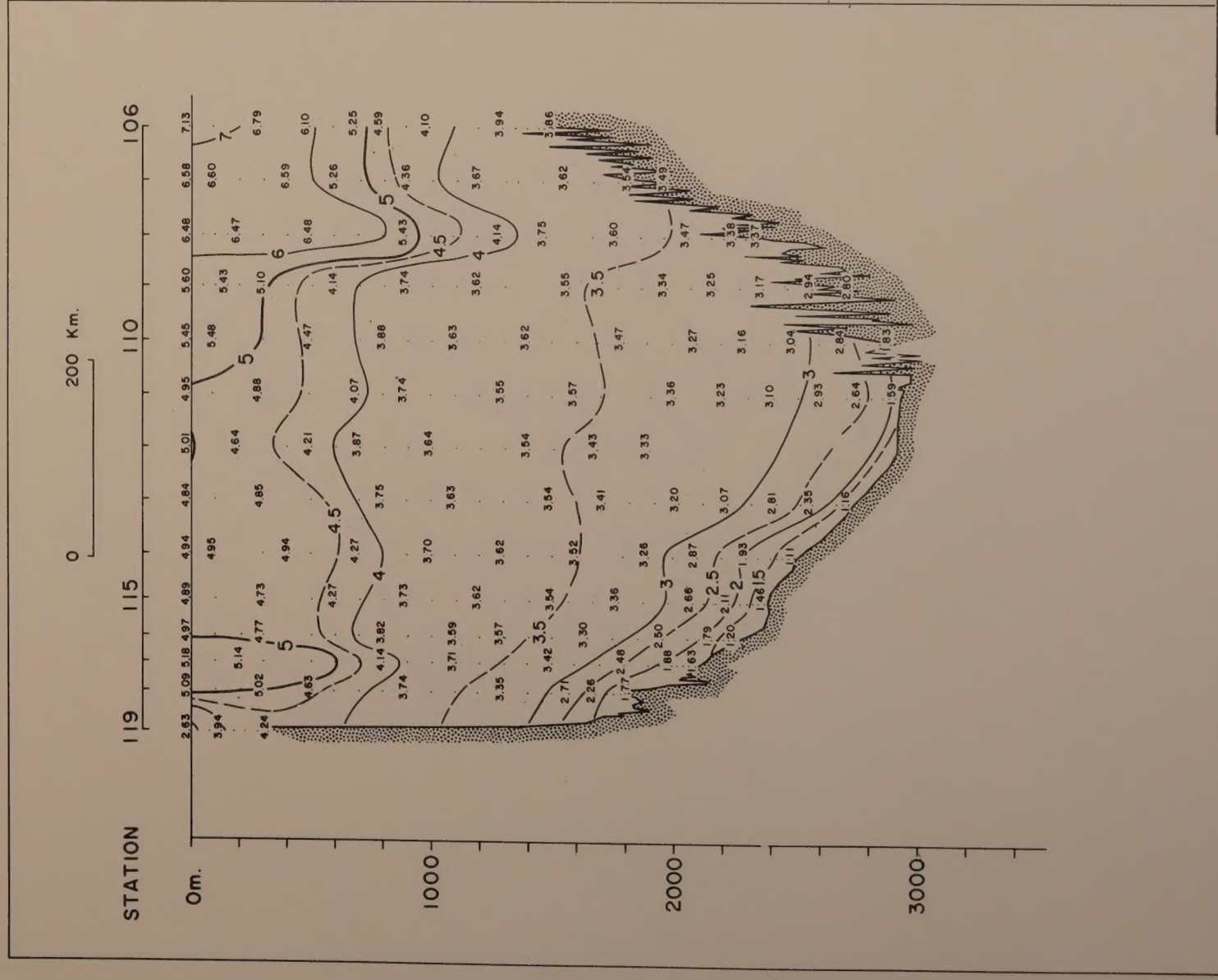
February 11 - February 22, 1967





February 11 - February 22, 1967

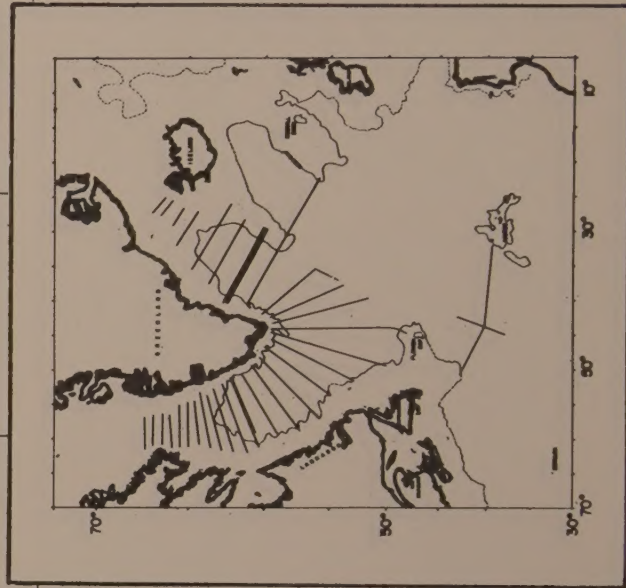
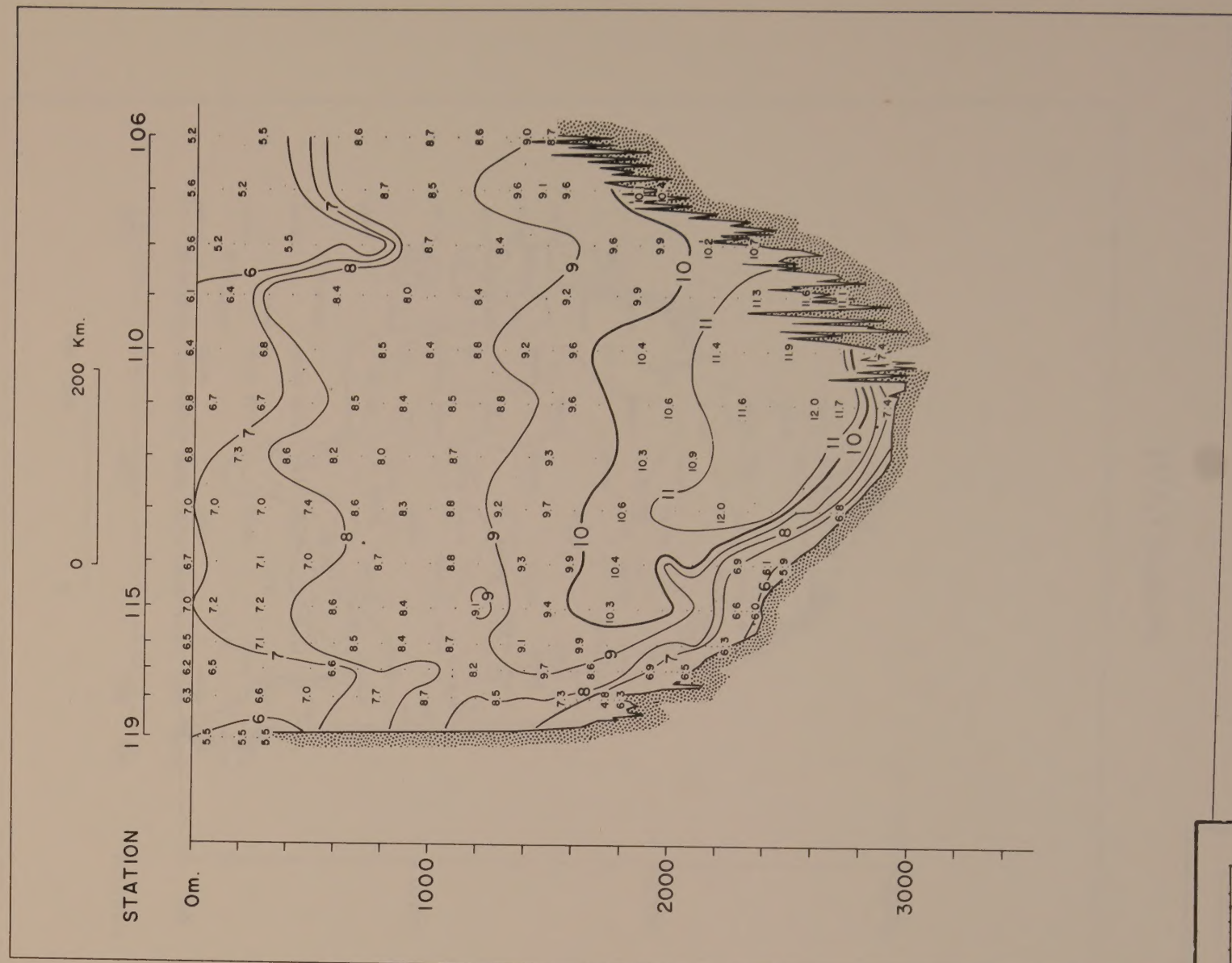
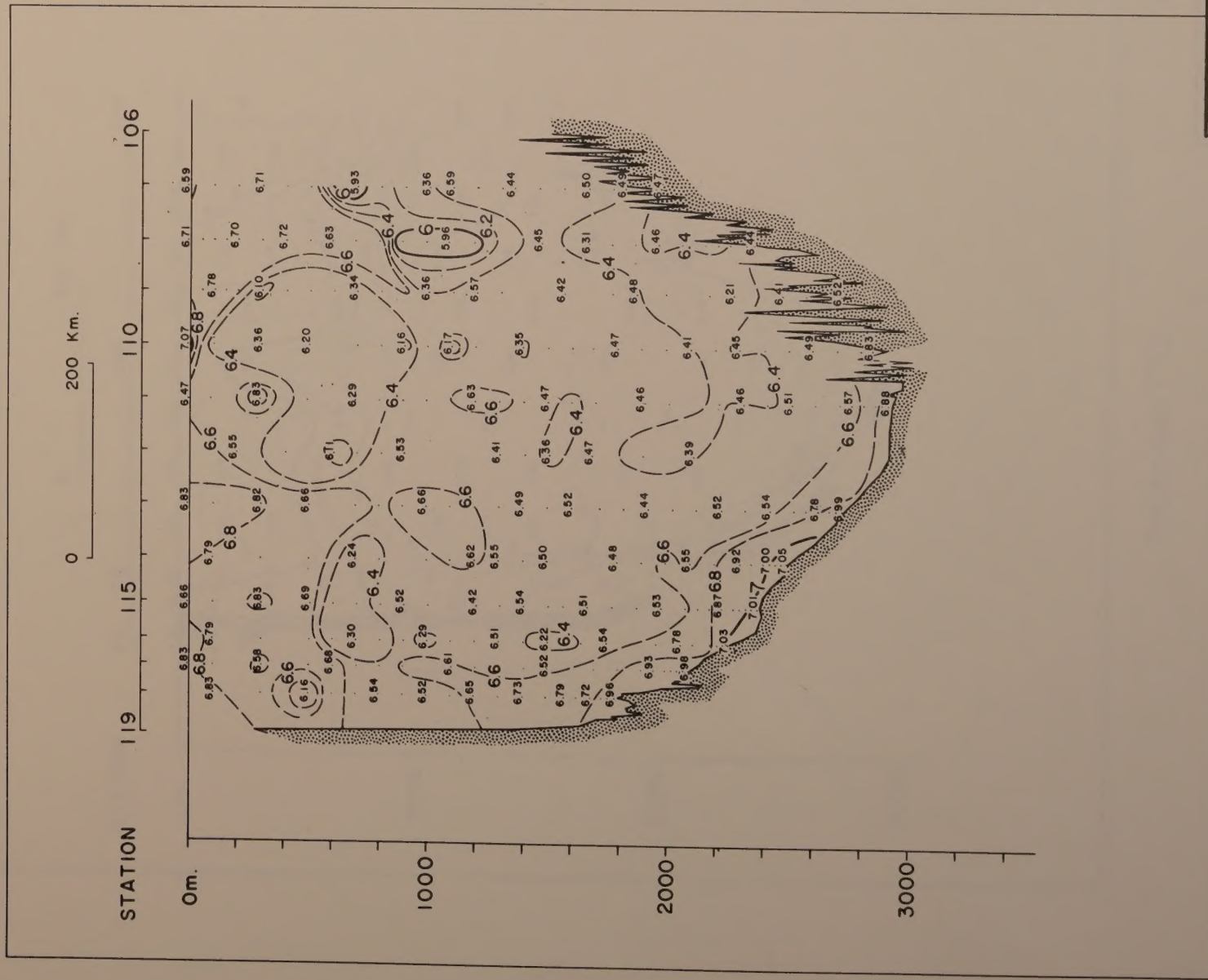




March 28 - March 30, 1967

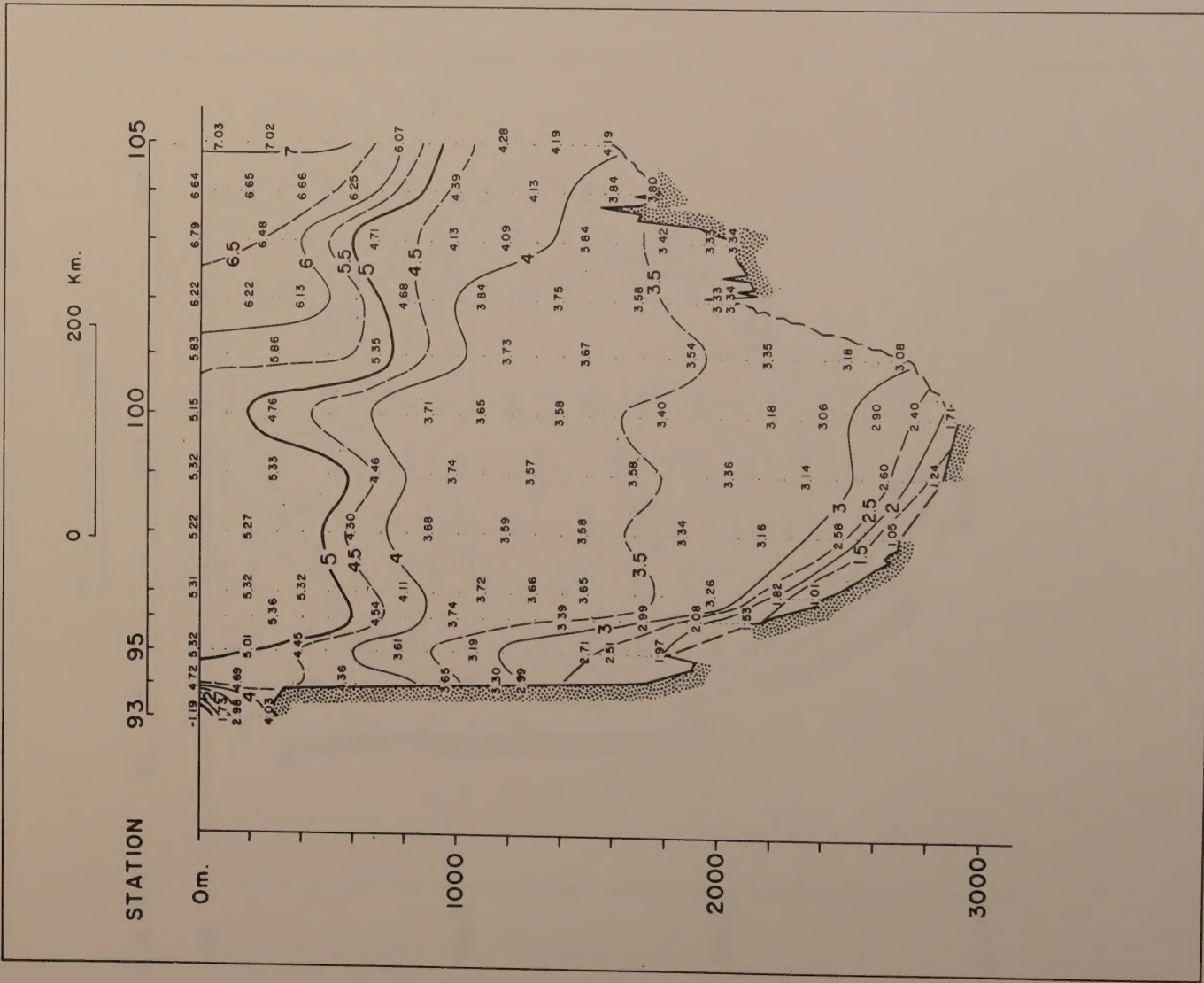
Handwritten notes in a small box, possibly a legend or title, including the word "Figure" and some illegible text.



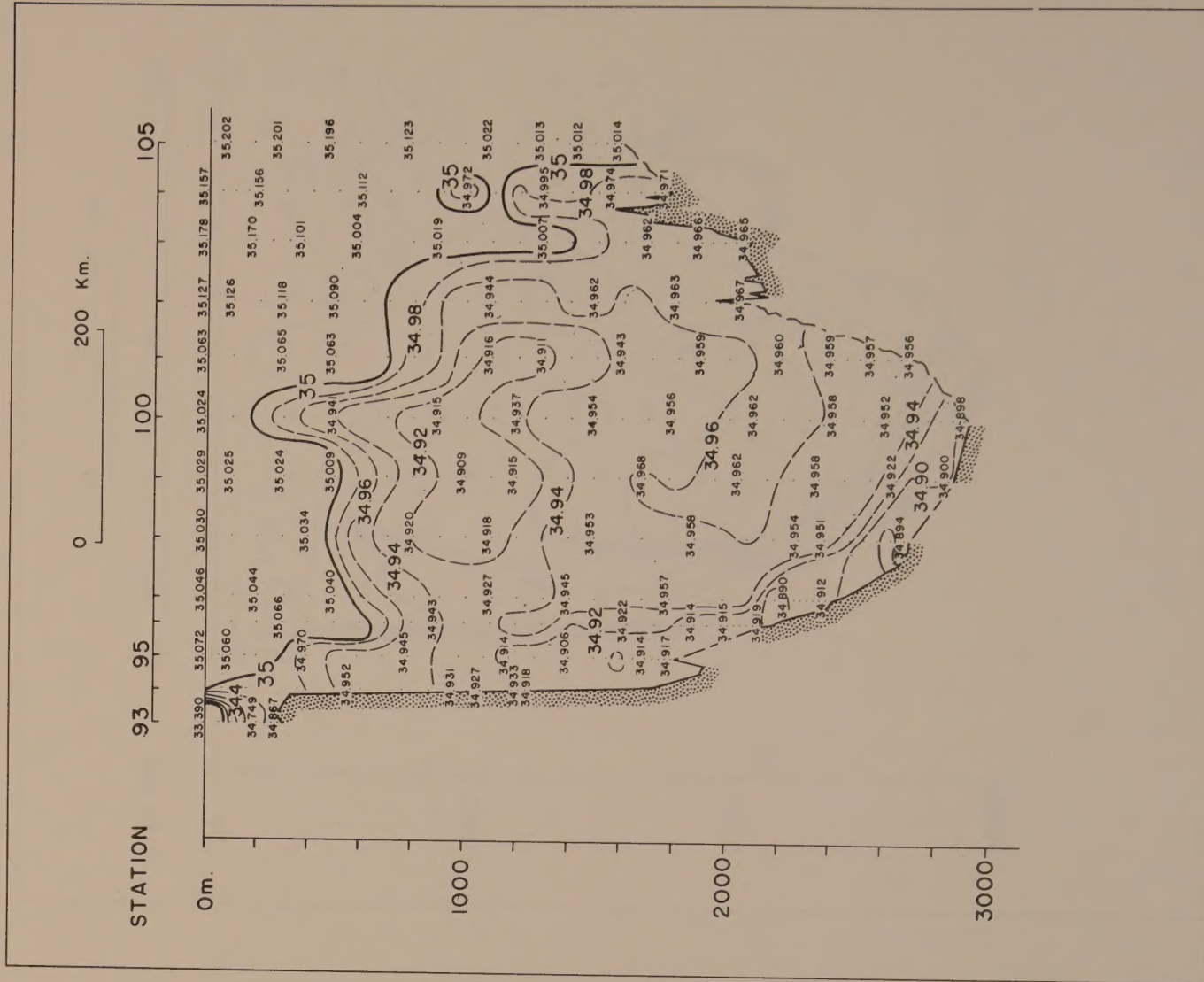


March 28 - March 30, 1967





Temperature (°C)

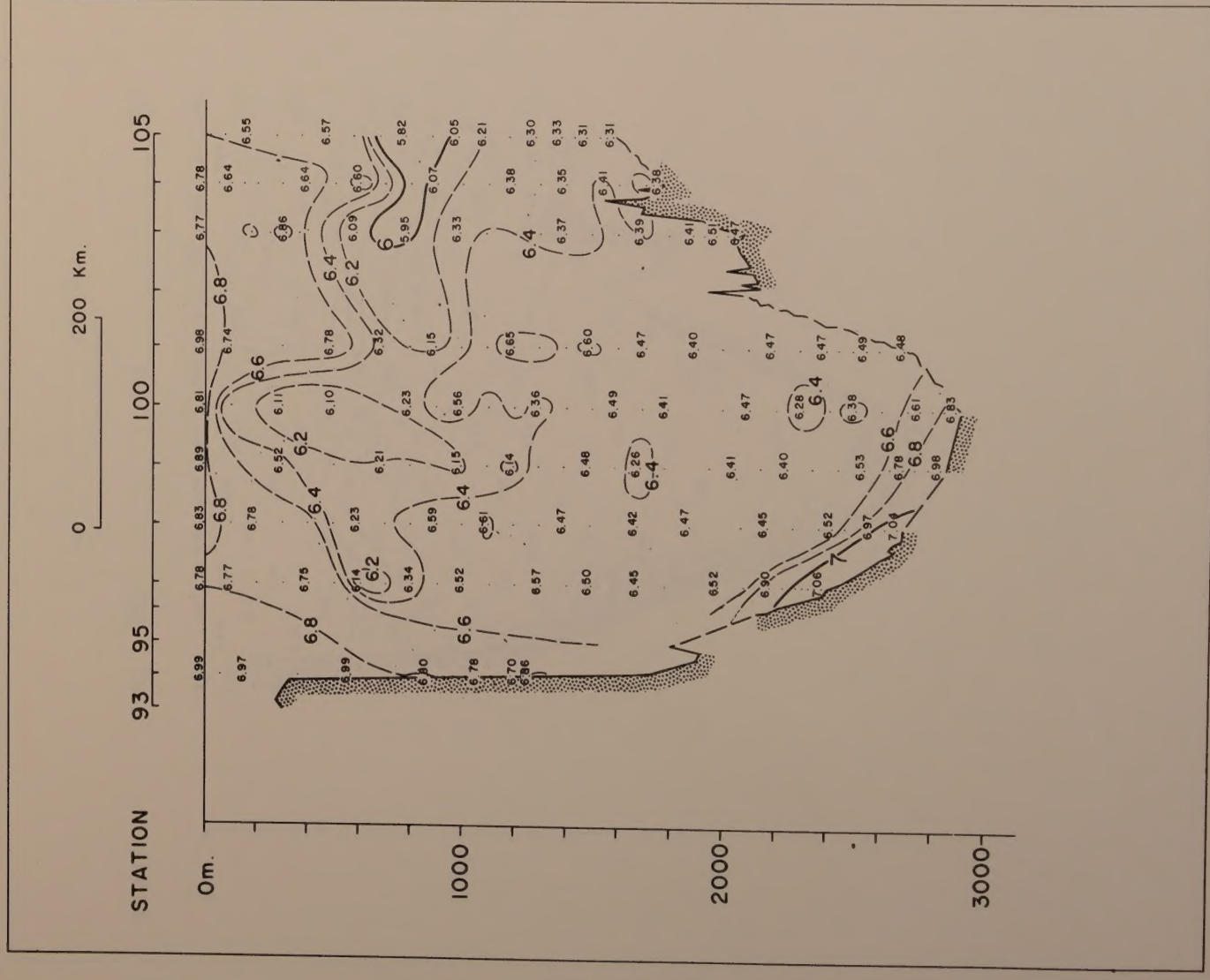


Salinity (‰)

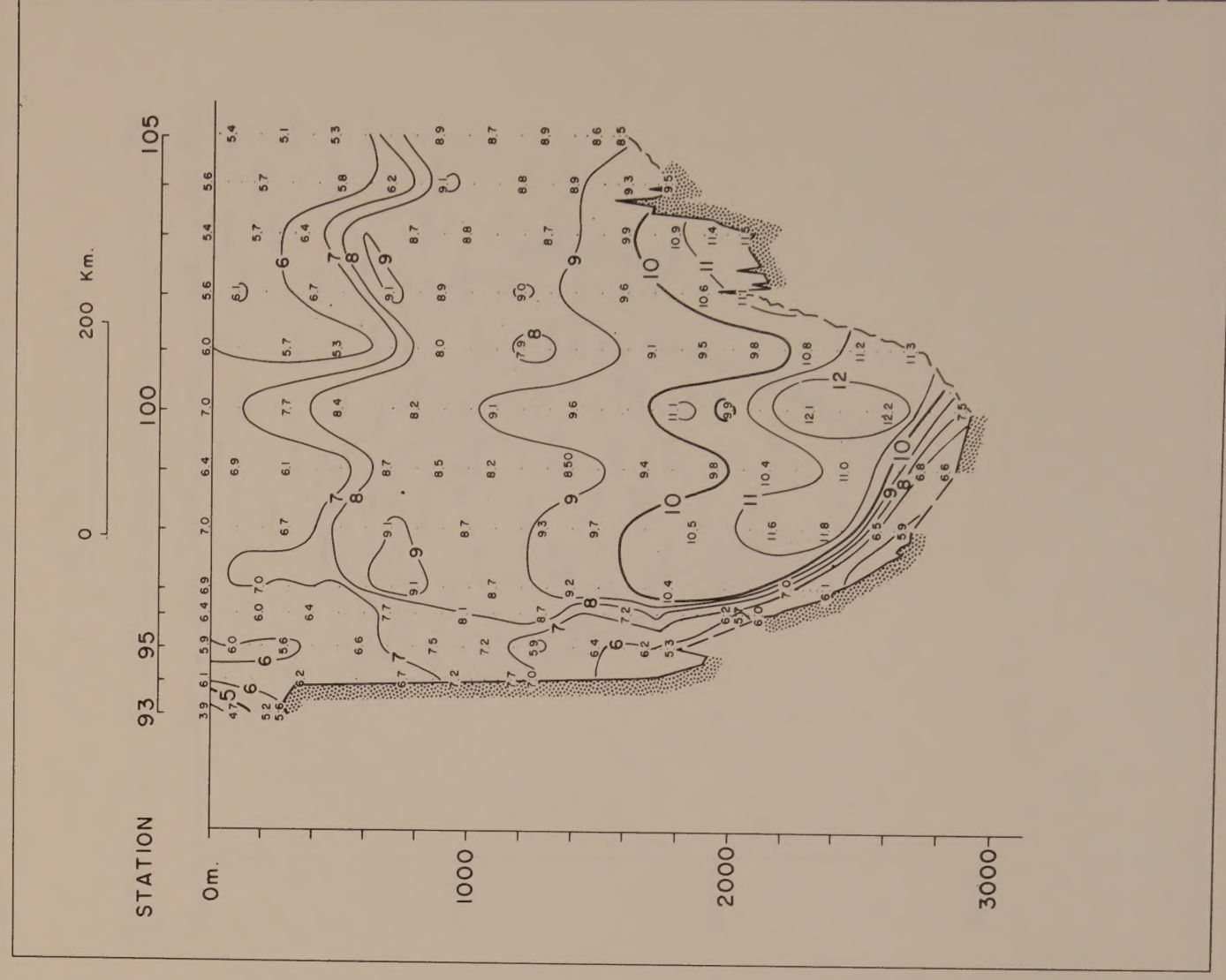


March 24 - March 27, 1967

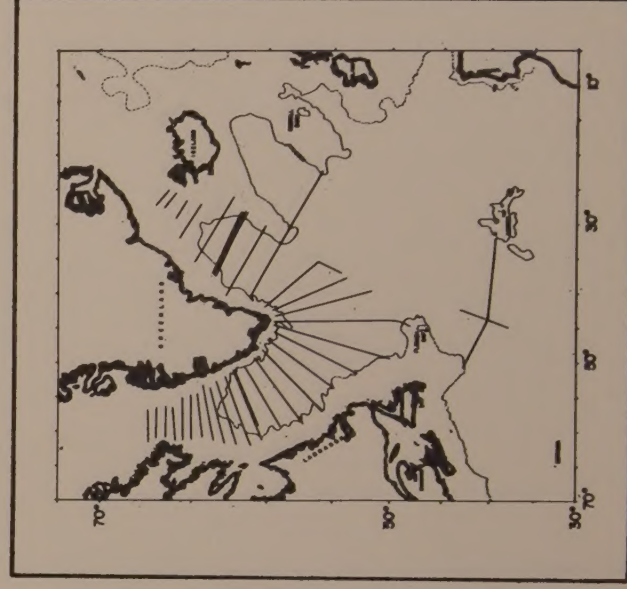
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Oxygen (m1/L)

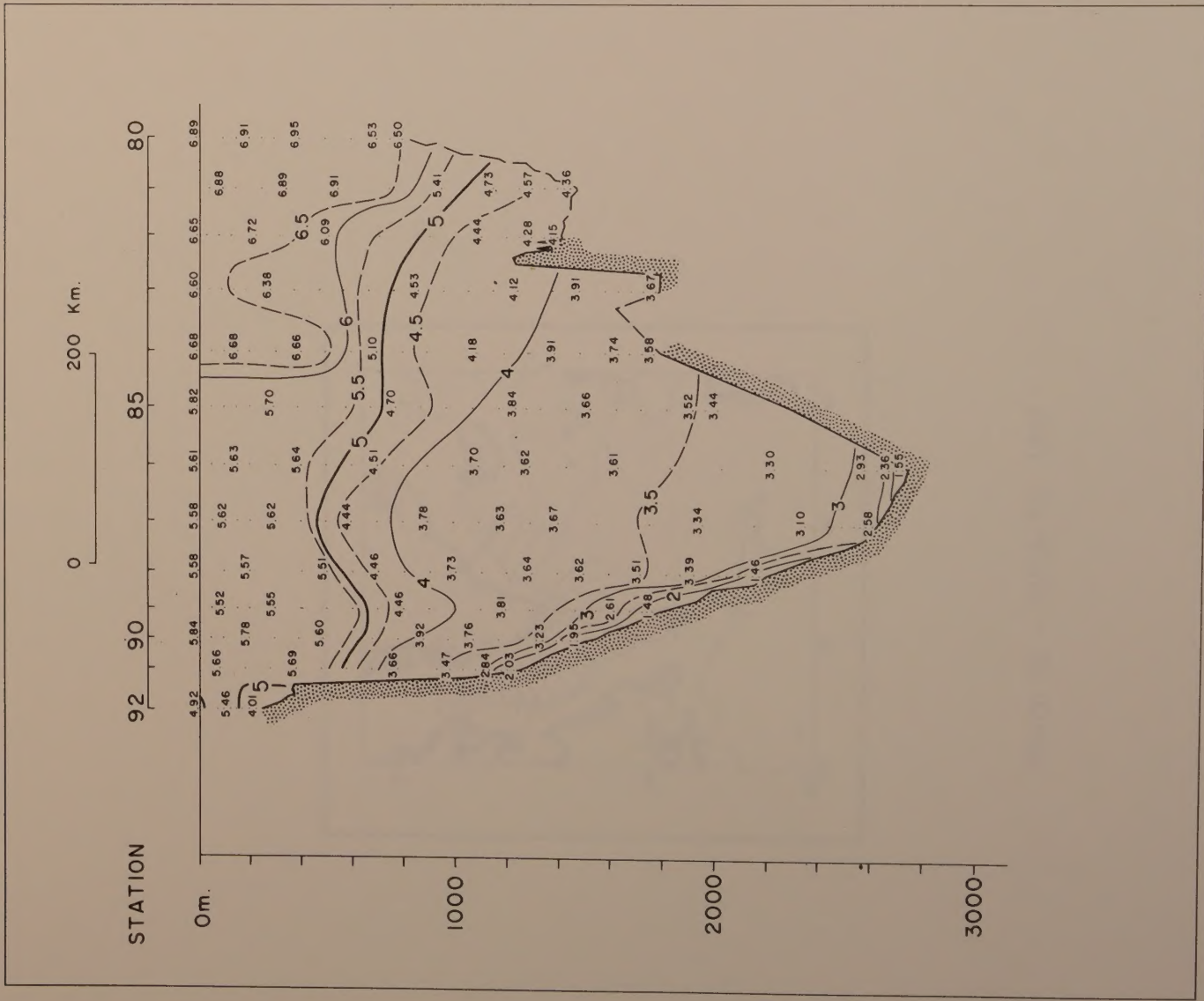


Silica (µg at/L)

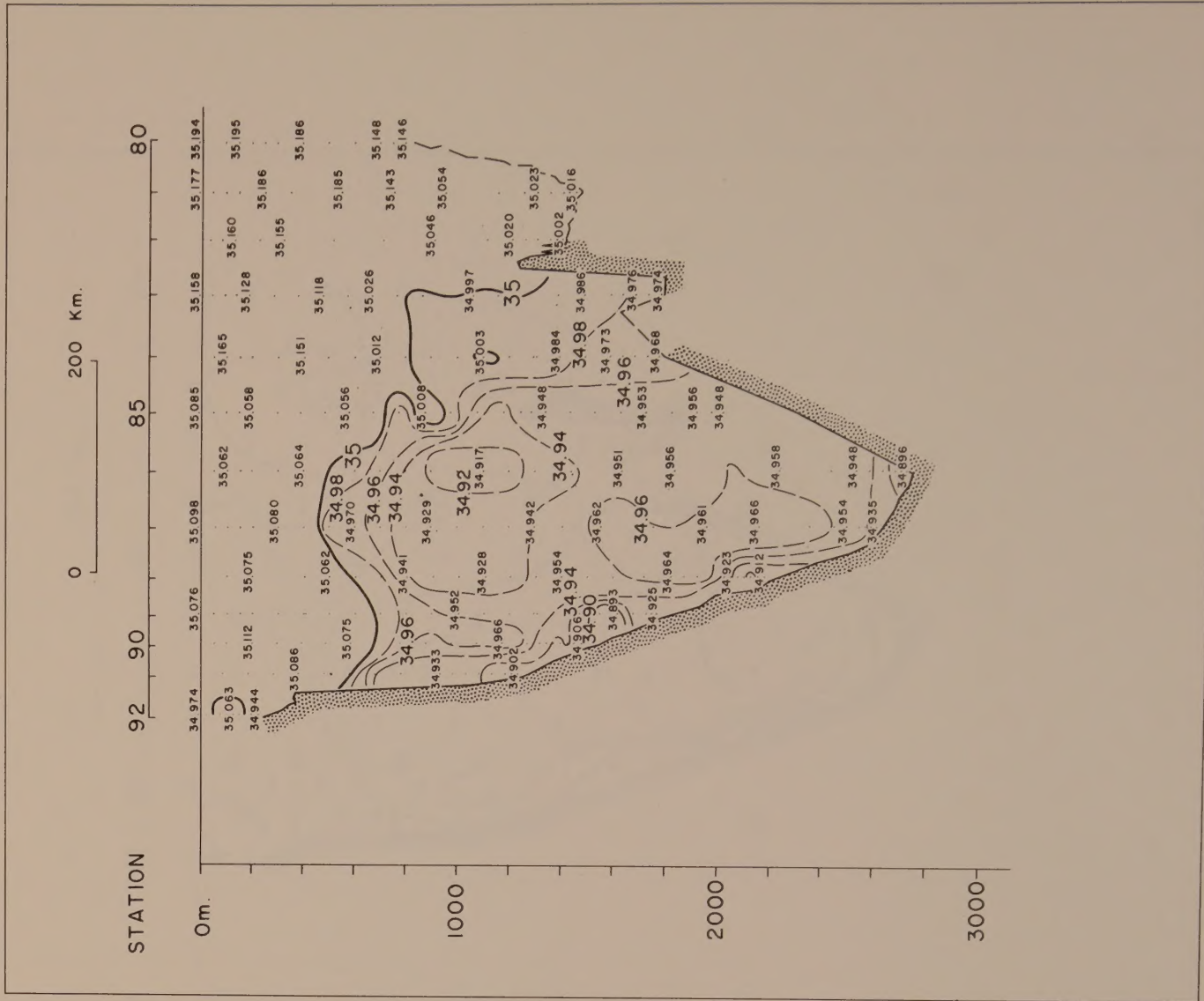


March 24 - March 27, 1967

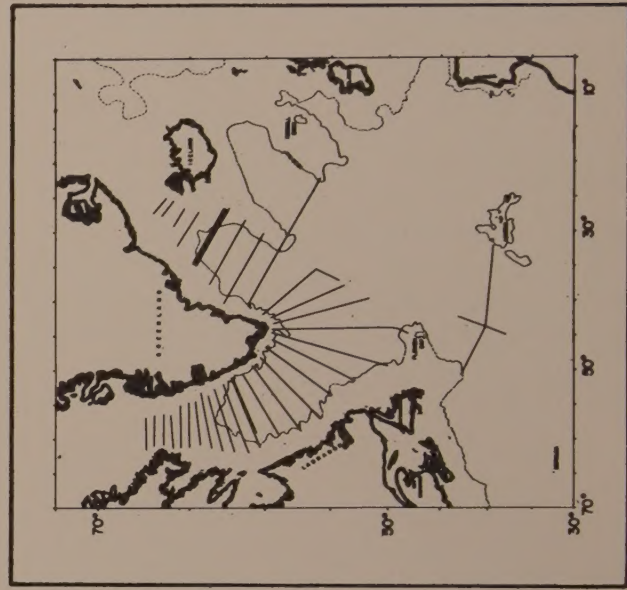




Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

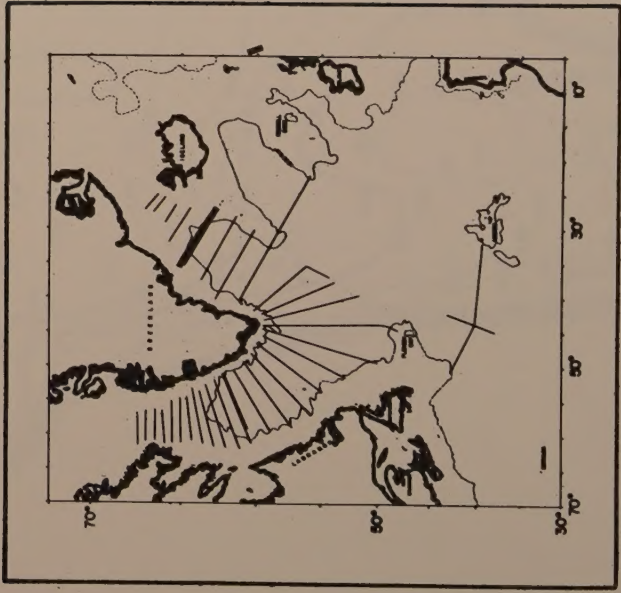


Salinity (‰)

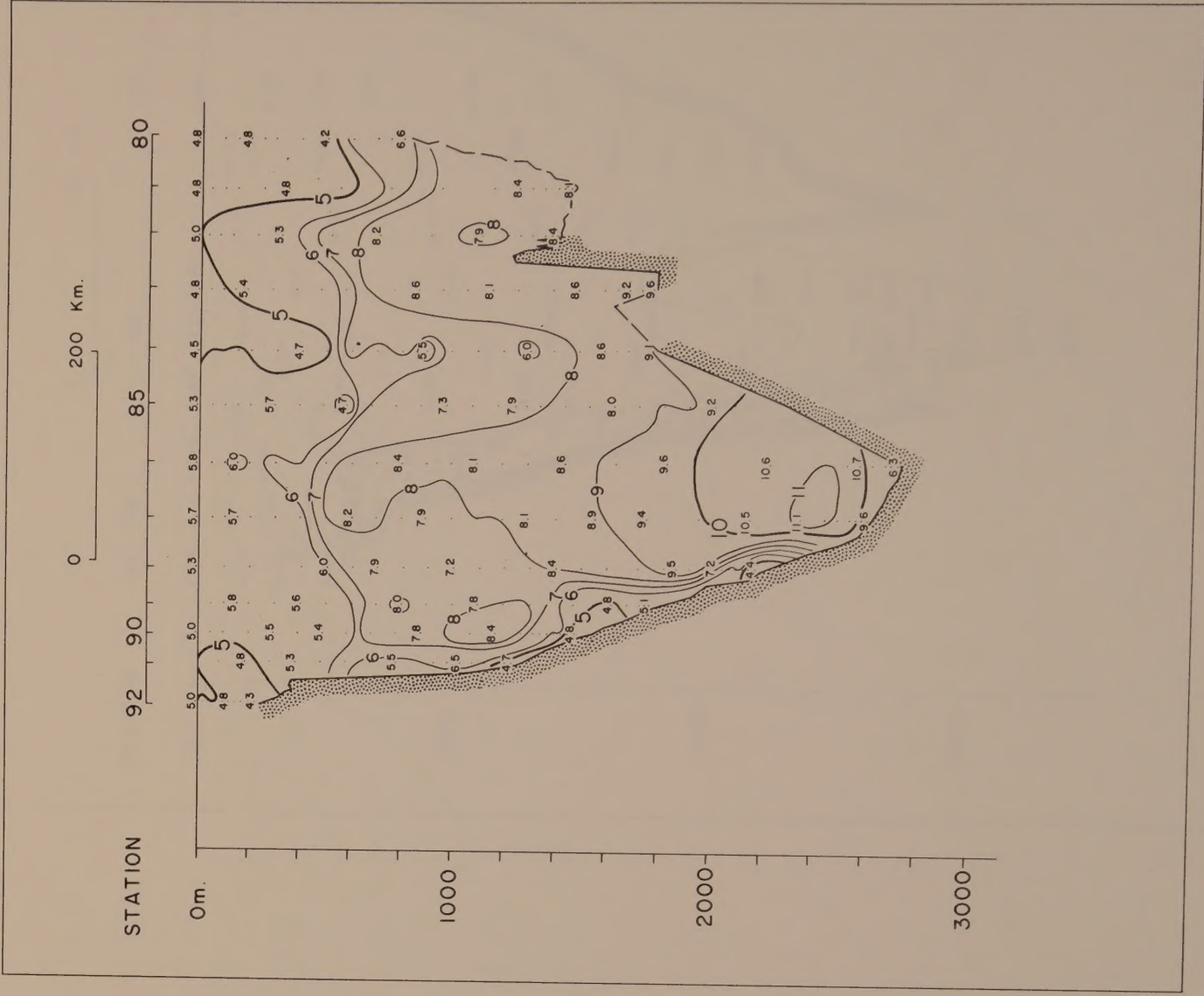


March 22 - March 24, 1967





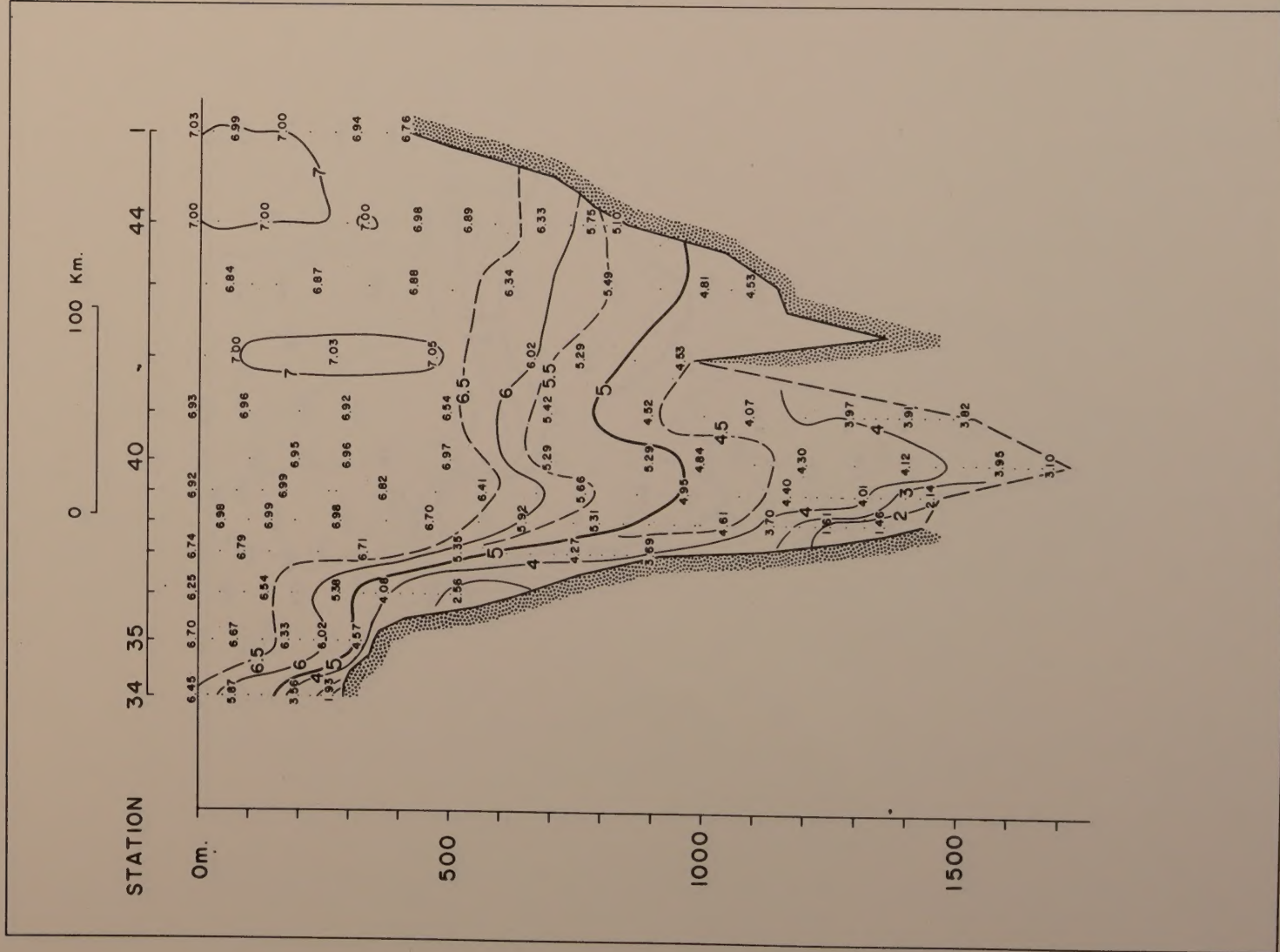
March 22 - March 24, 1967



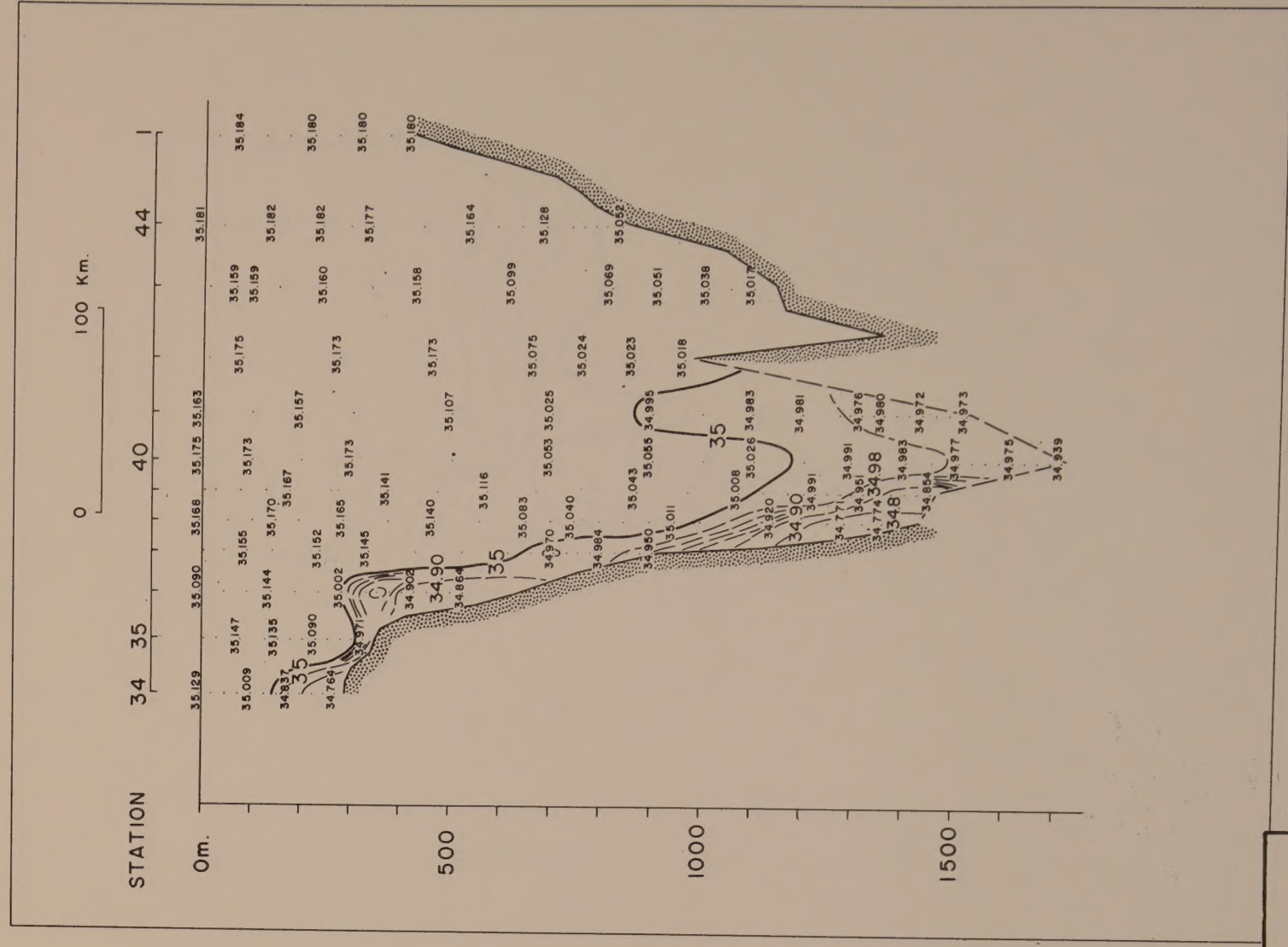
Silica ($\mu\text{g at/L}$)



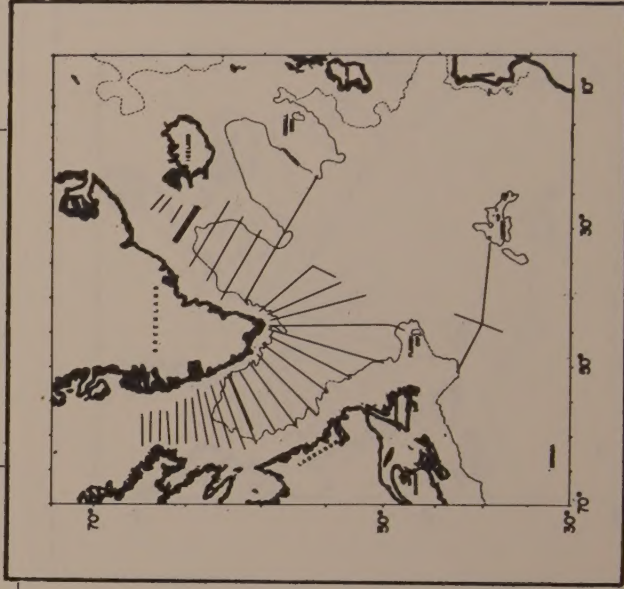
Small sketch of a tree



Temperature (°C)

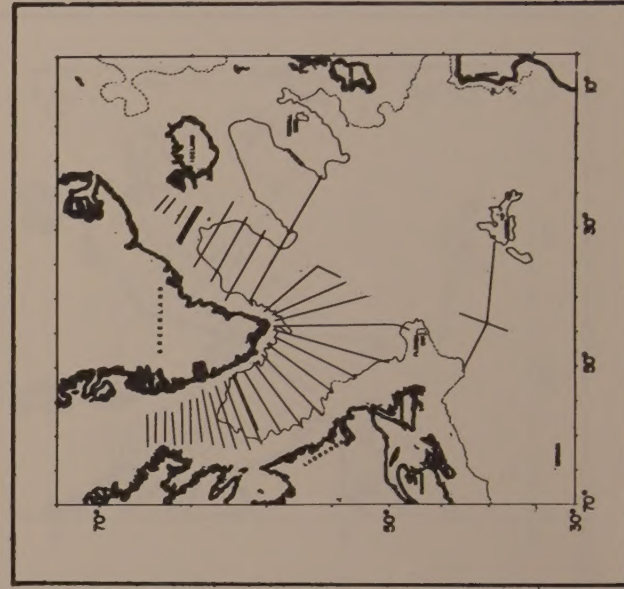
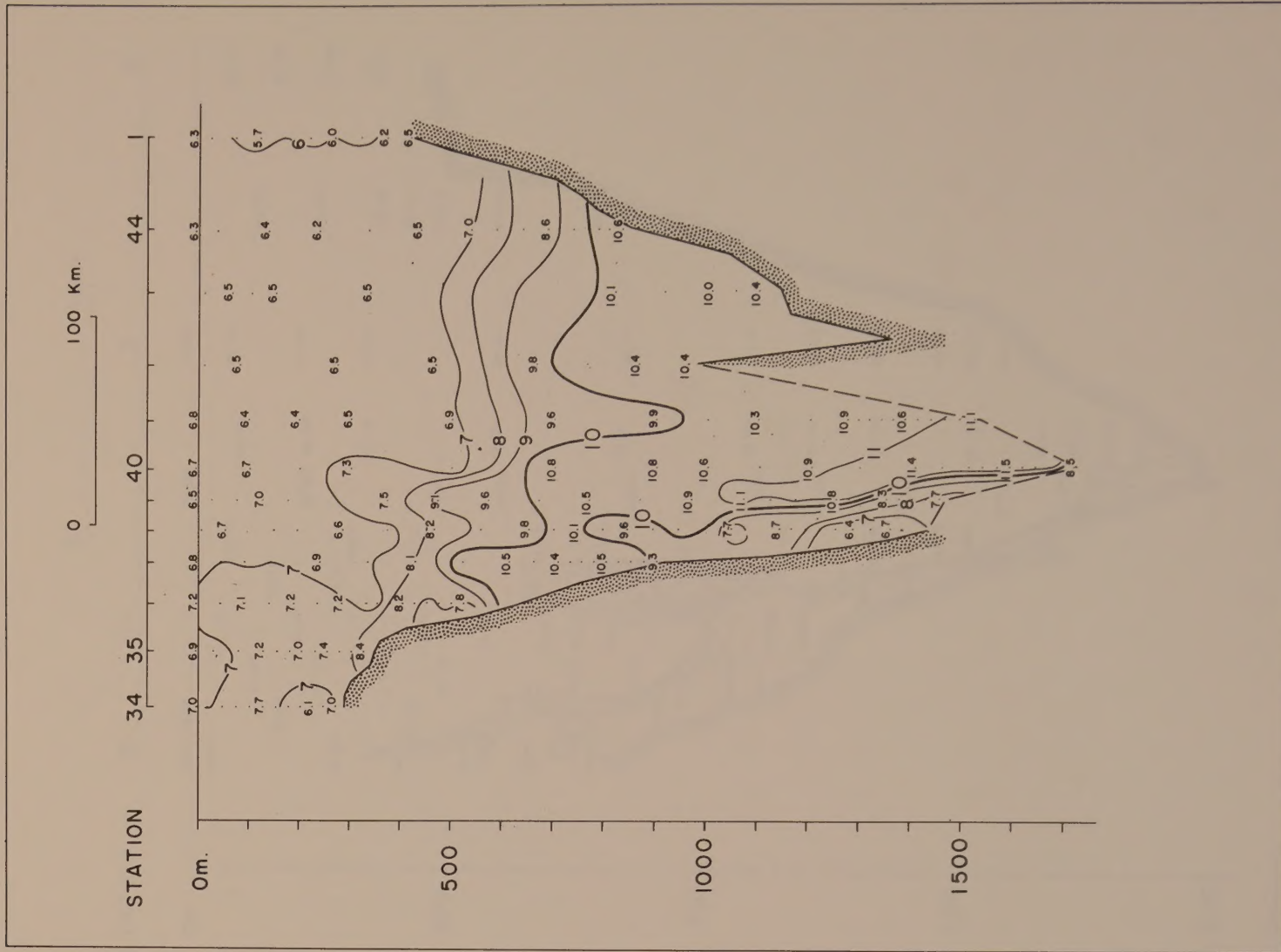
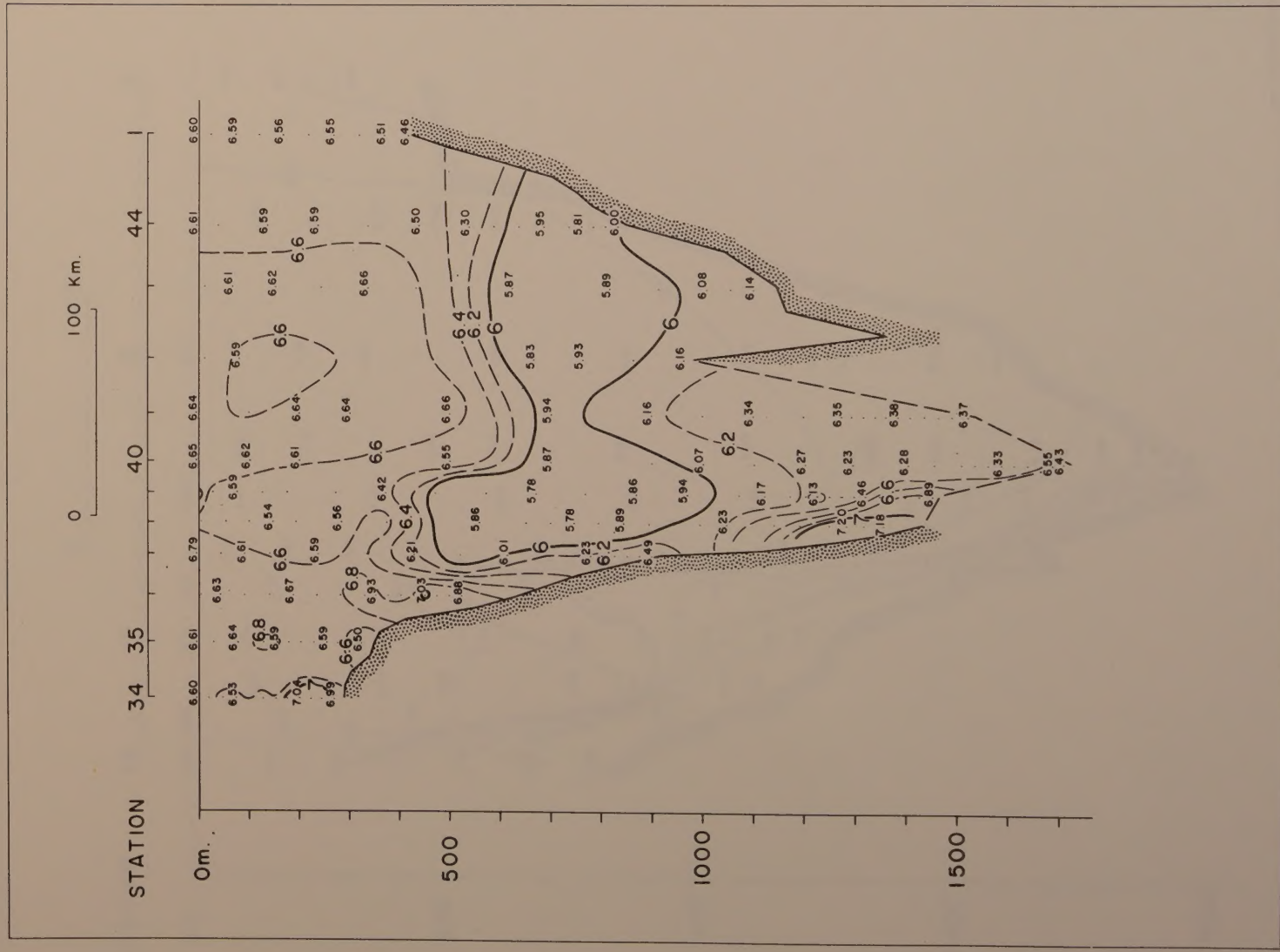


Salinity (‰)



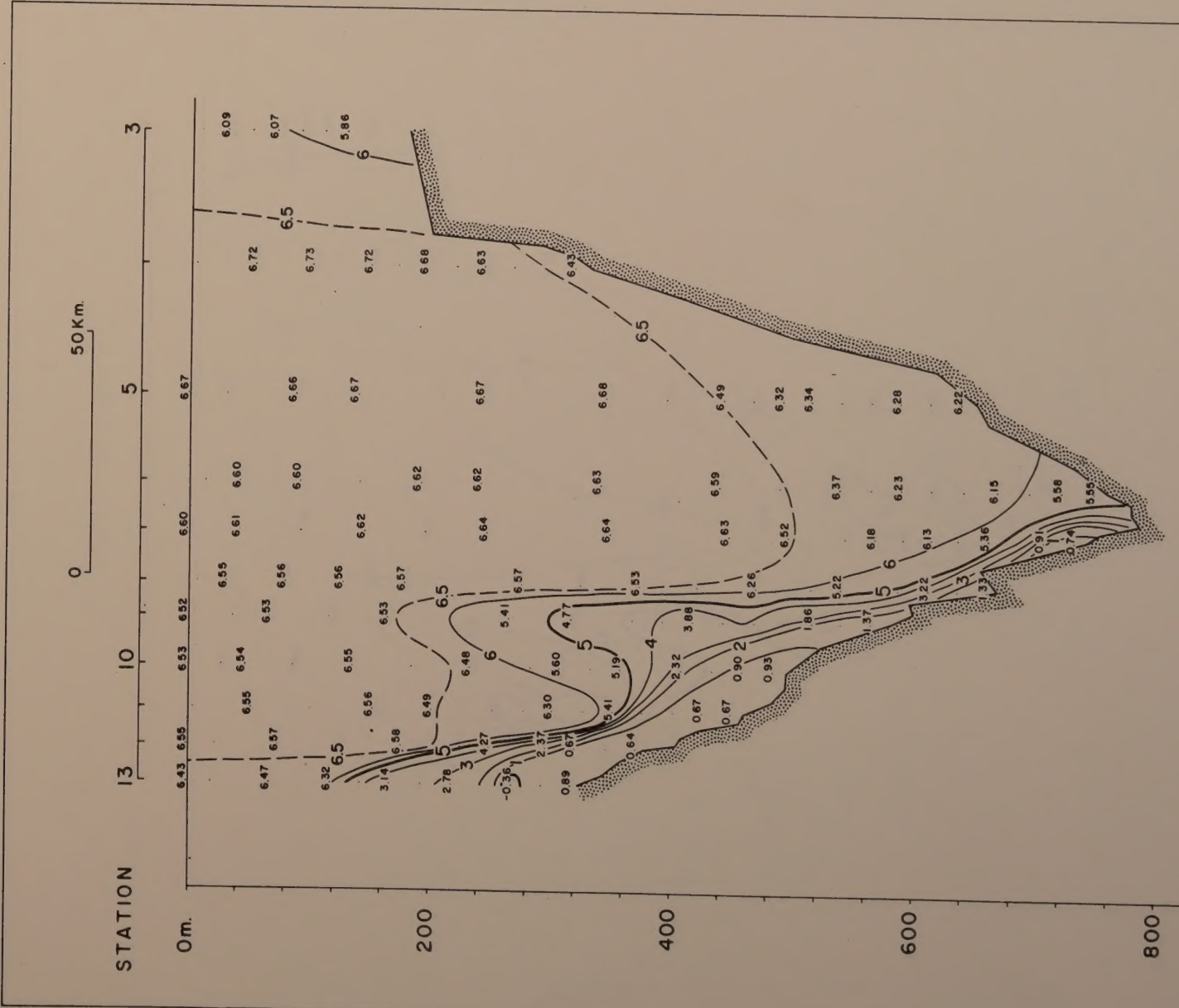
February 4 - February 6, 1967



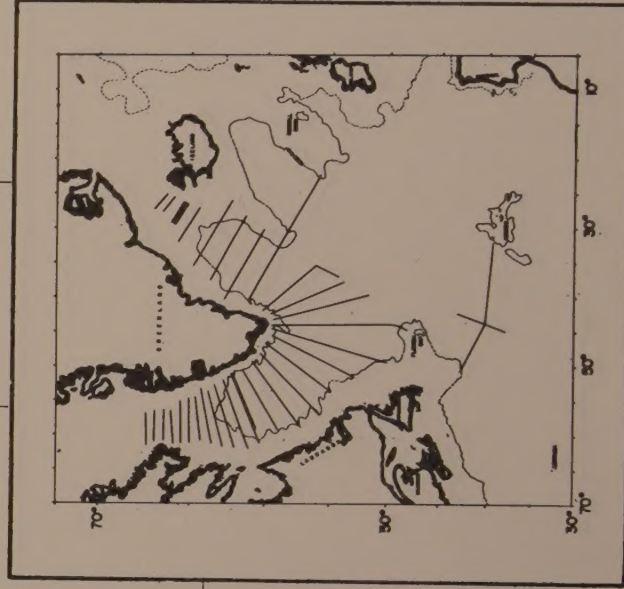


February 4 - February 6, 1967

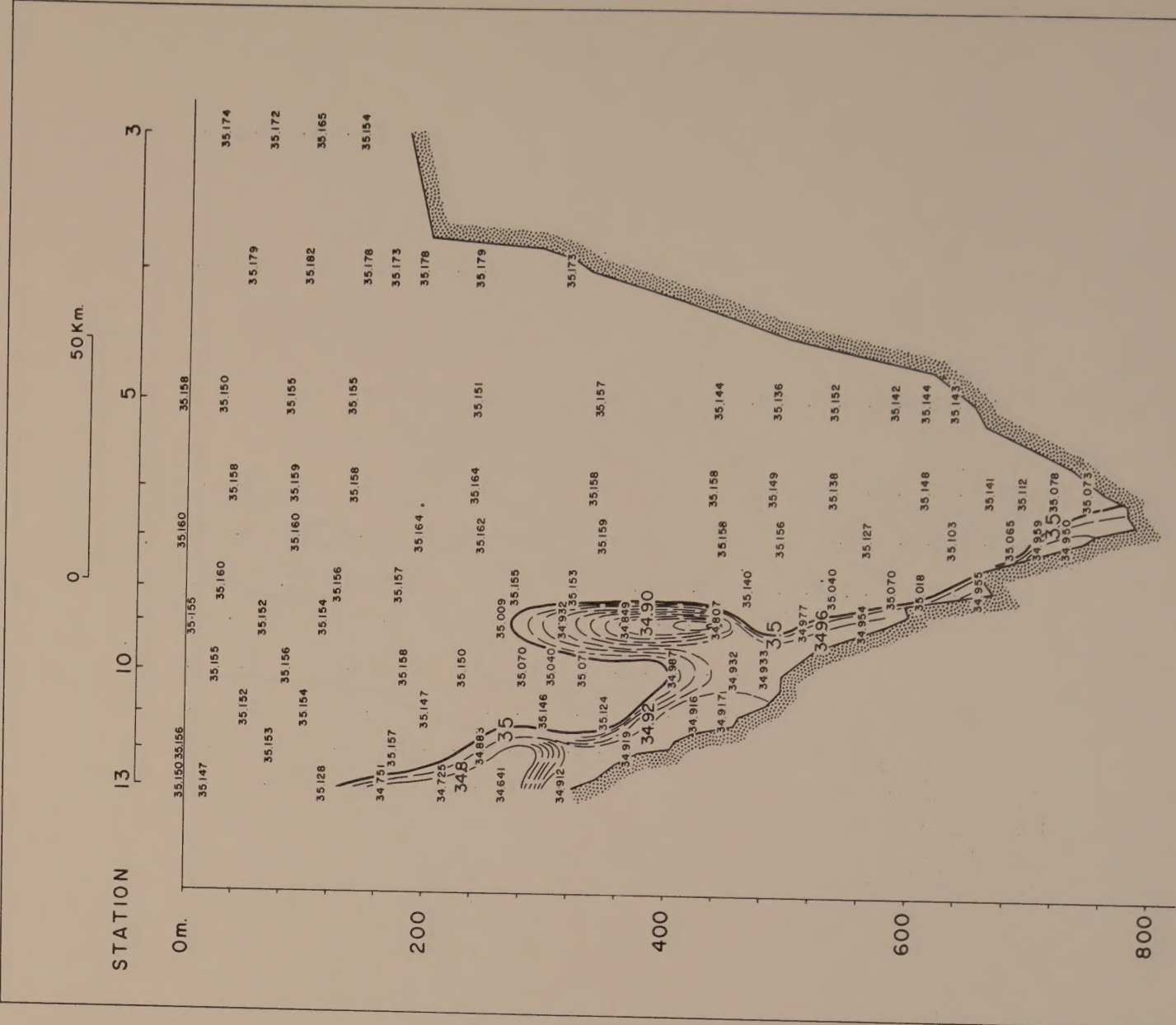




Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

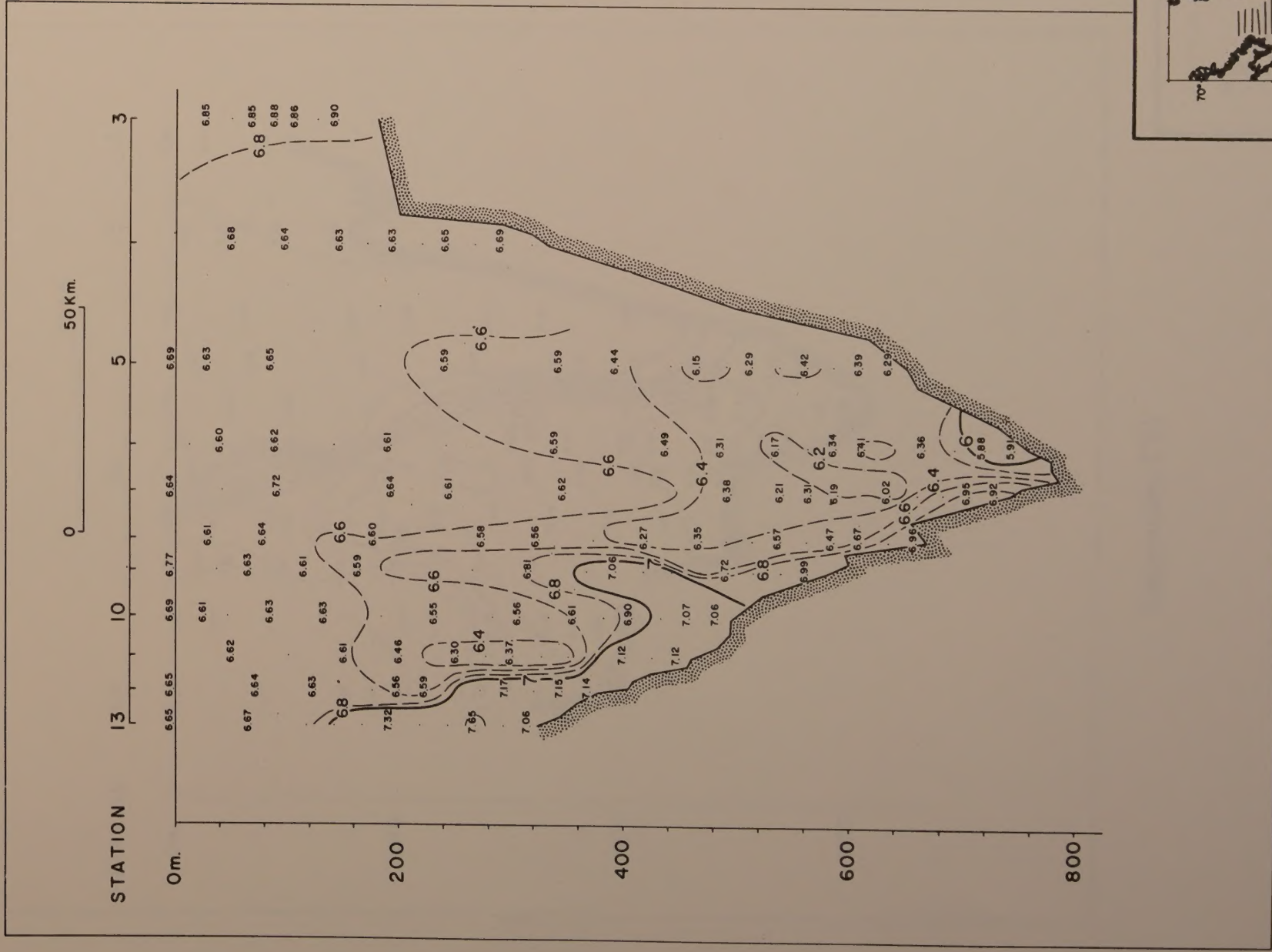


Salinity ($^{\circ}/_{\text{oo}}$)

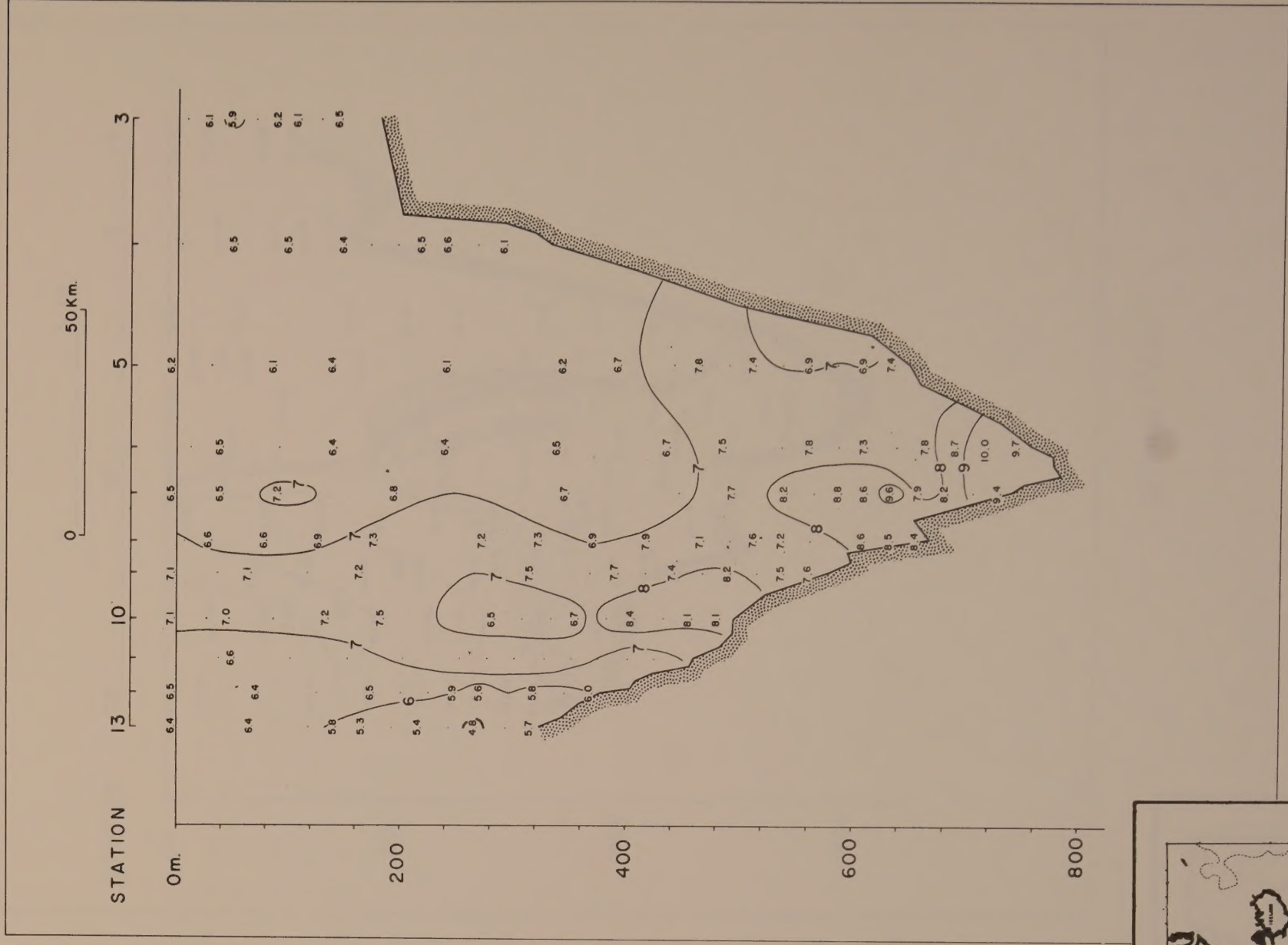


January 28 - January 29, 1967



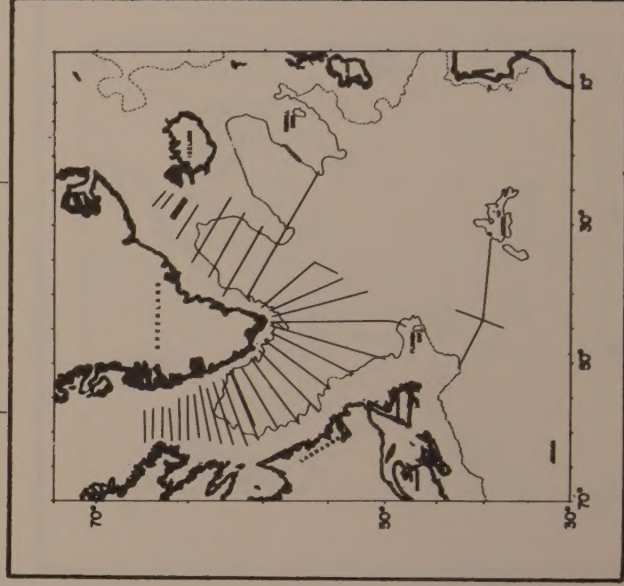


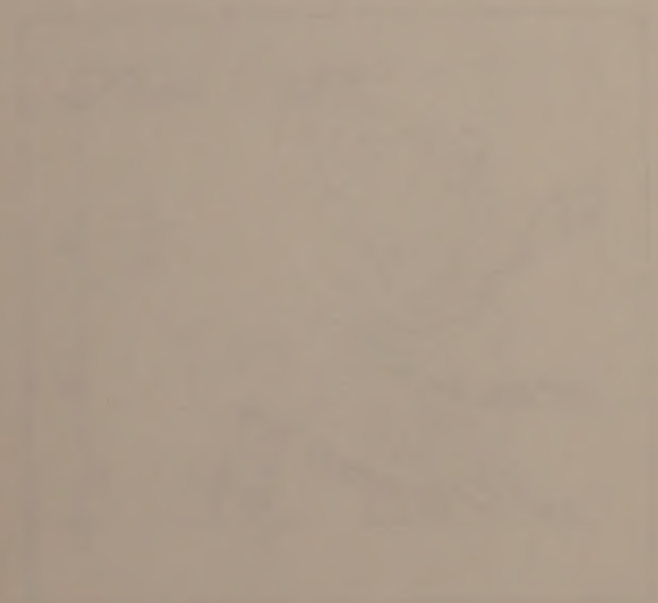
Oxygen (m1/L)



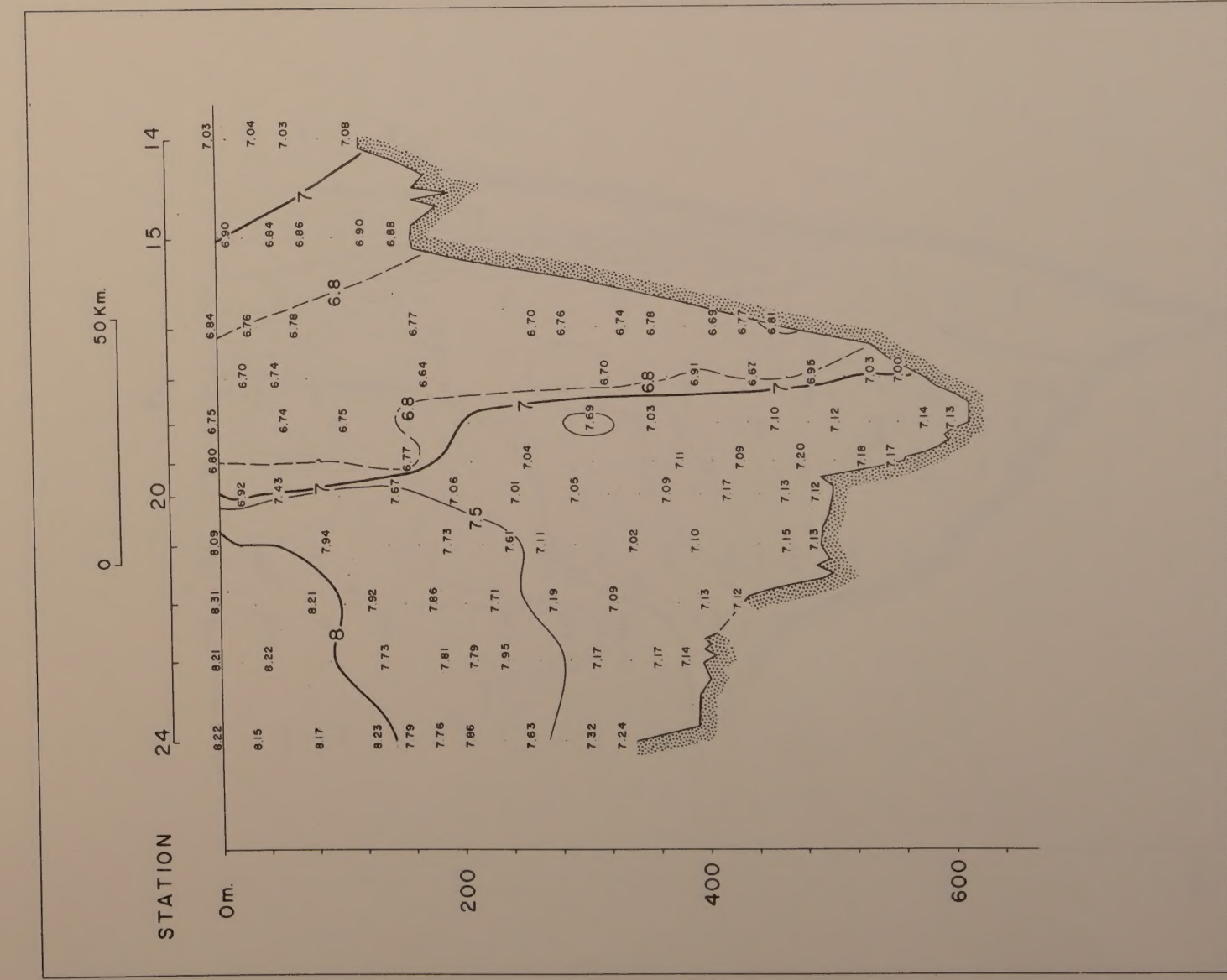
Silica ($\mu\text{g at/L}$)

January 28 - January 29, 1967

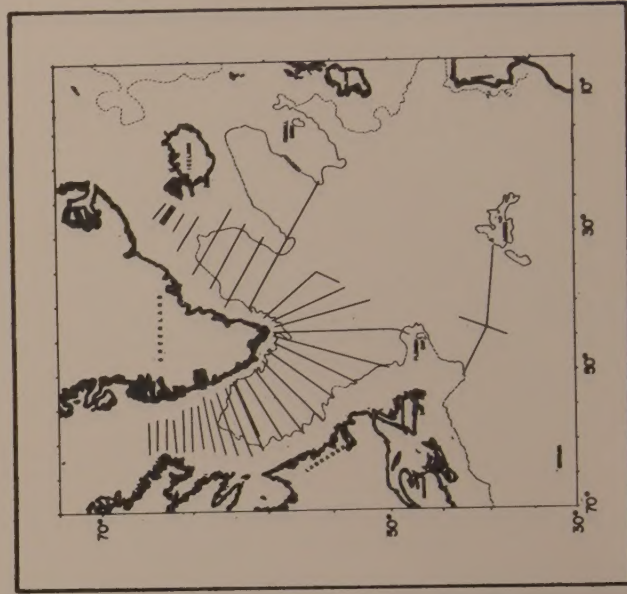






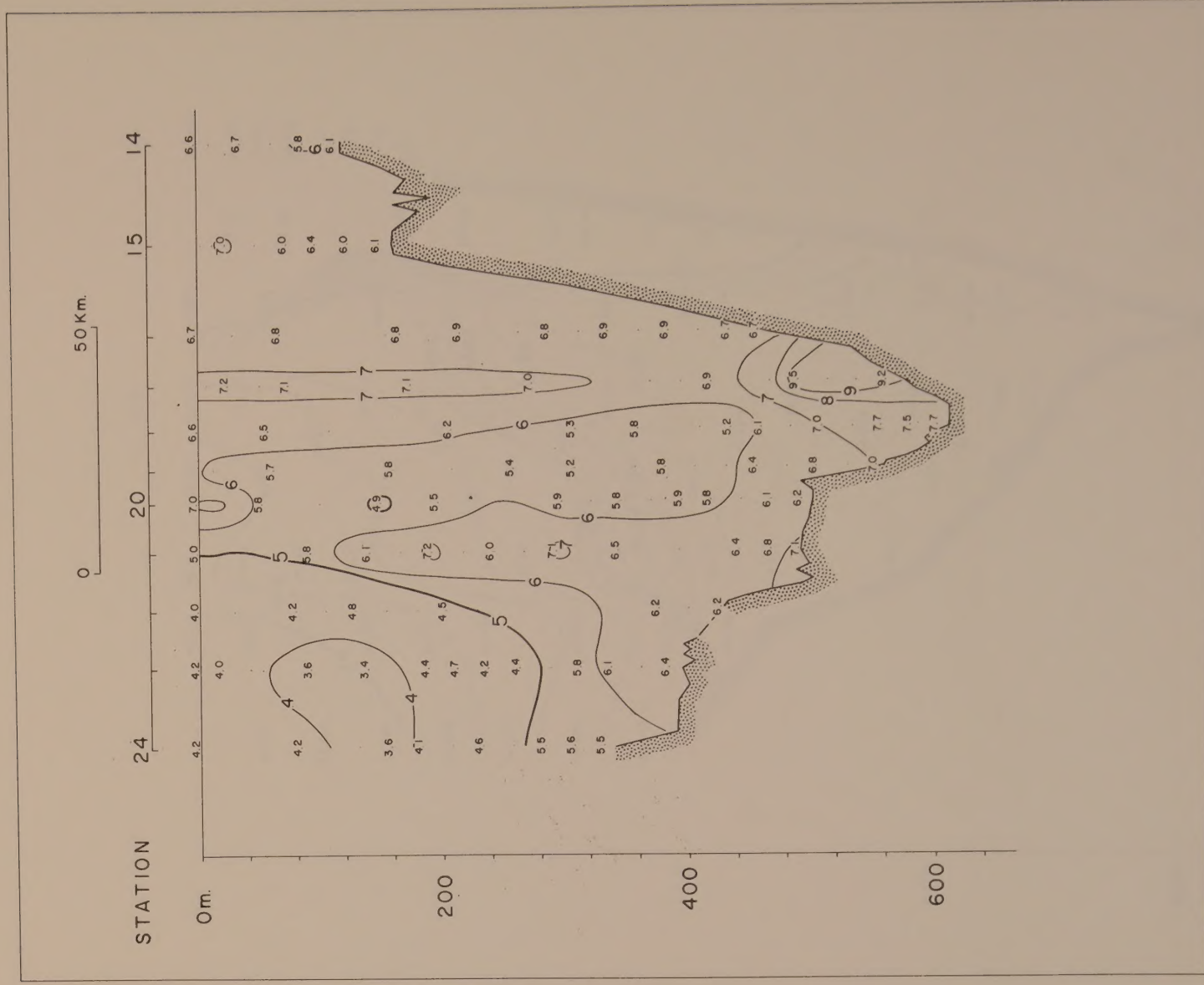


Oxygen (ml/L)

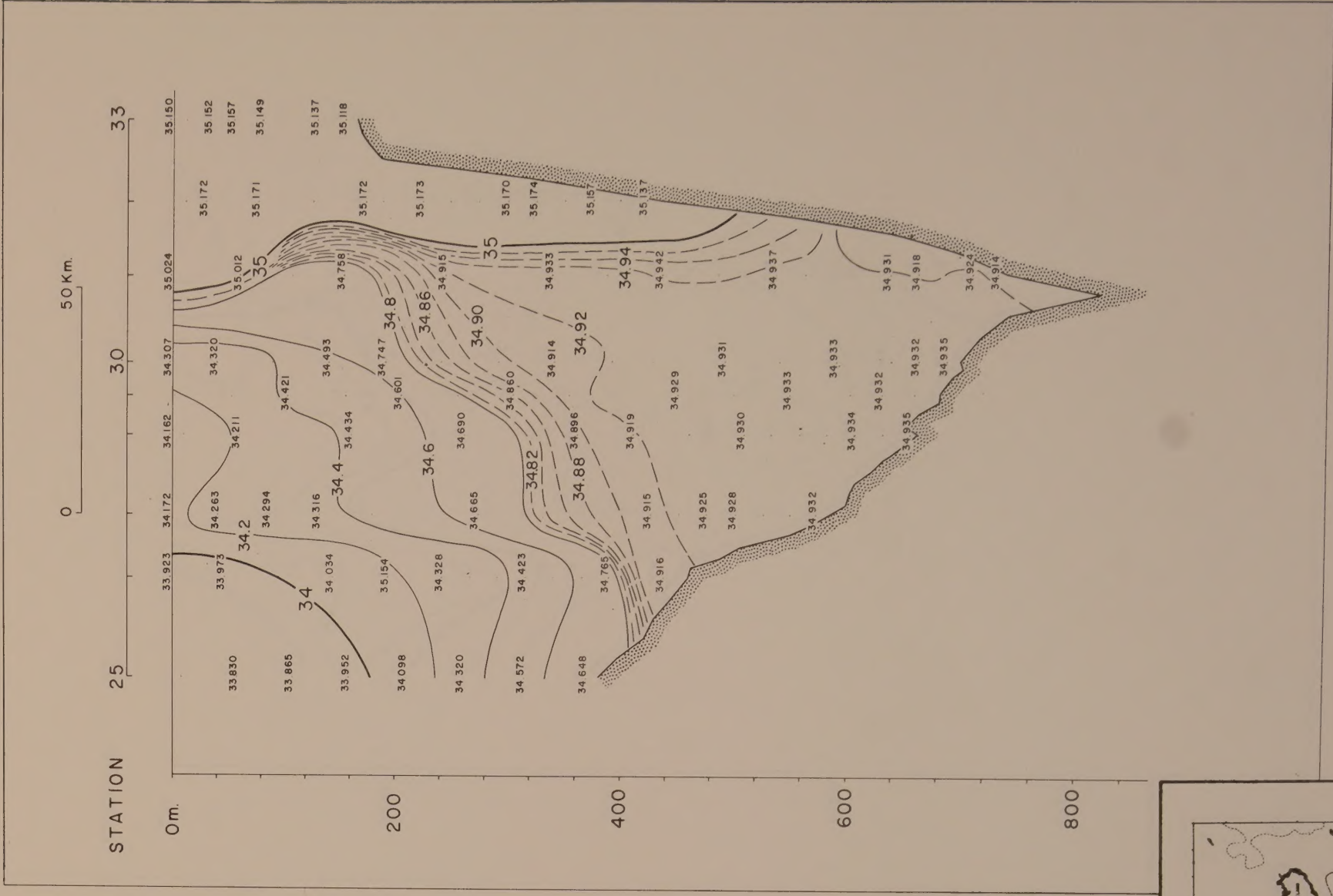
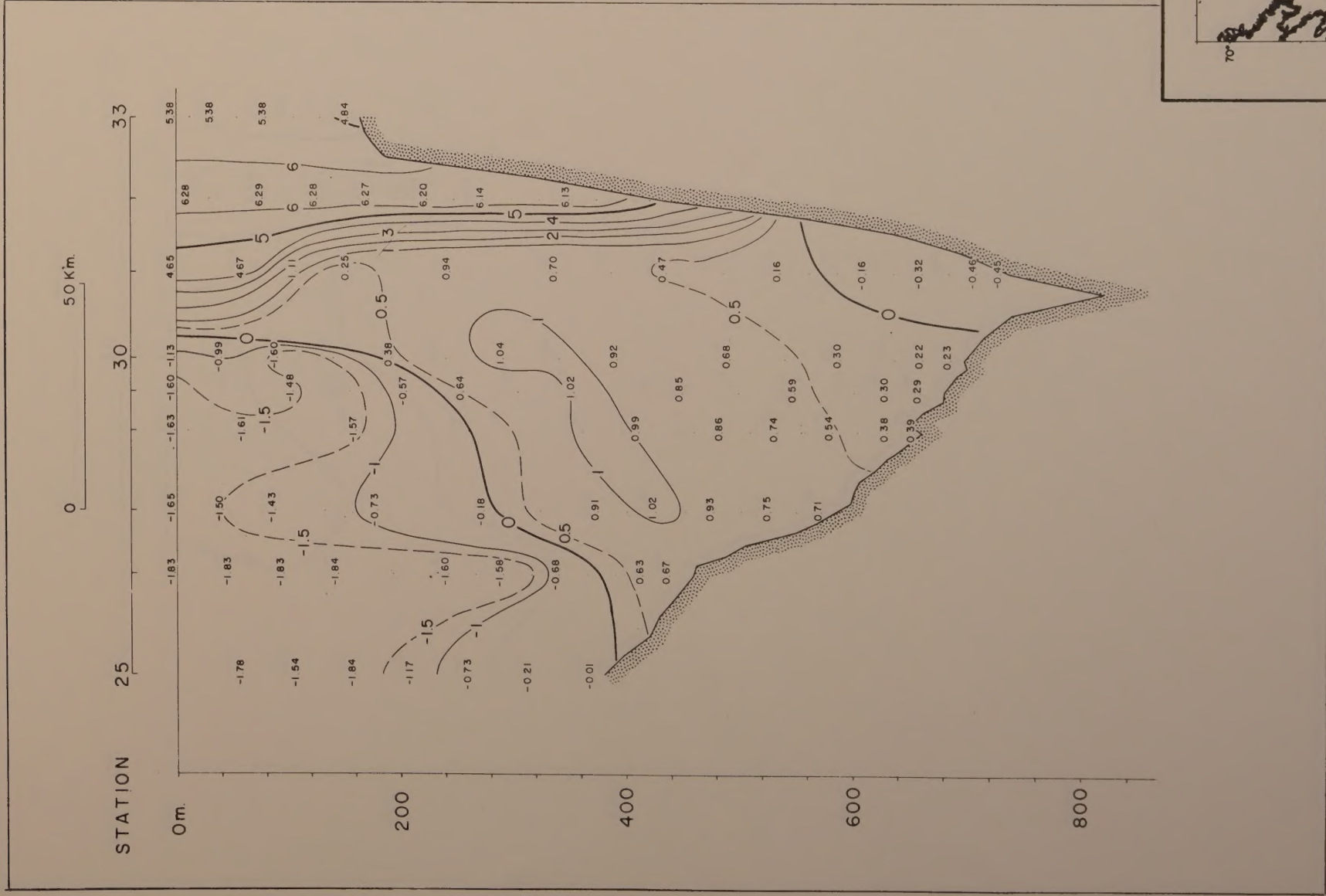


January 30 - January 31, 1967

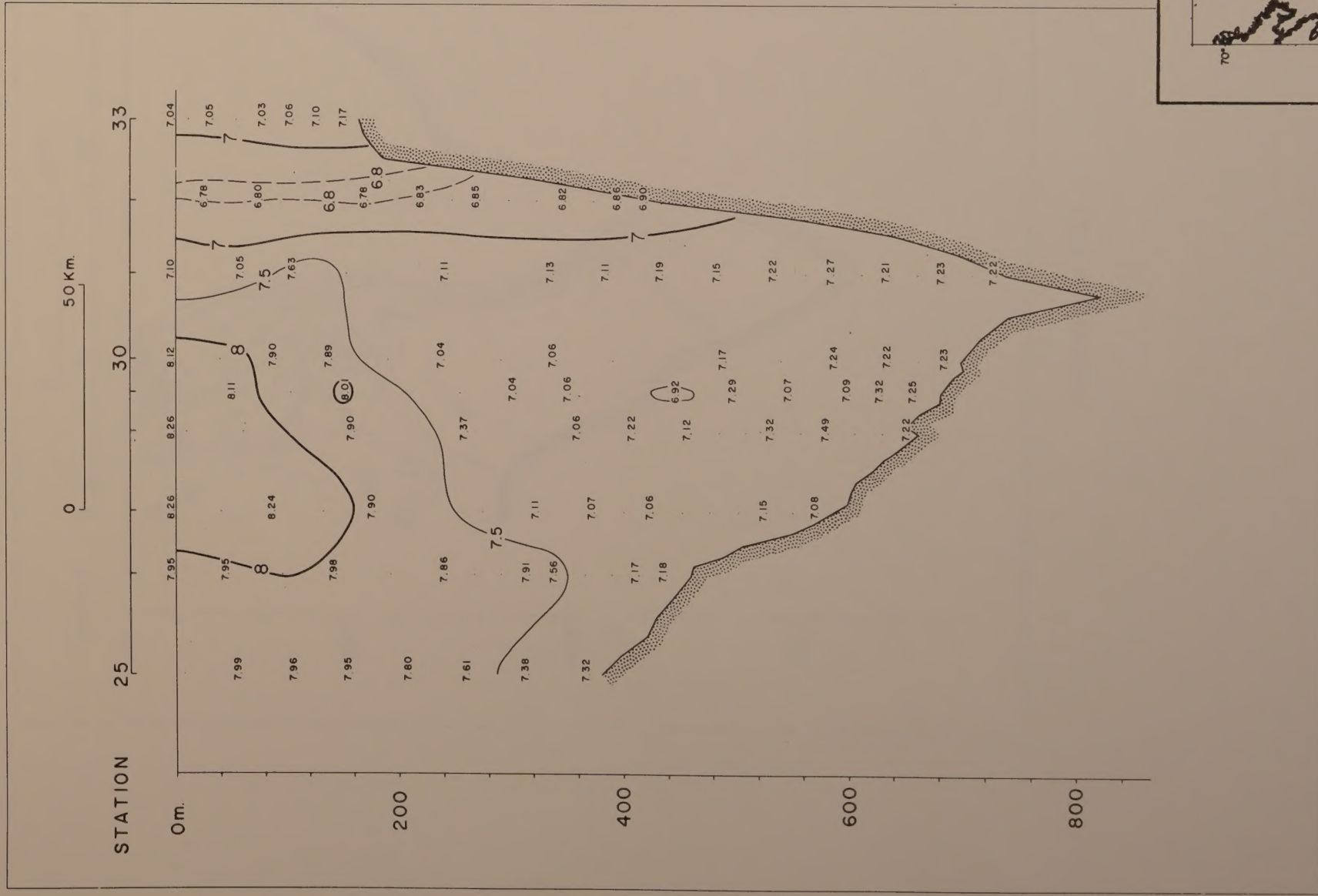
Silica ($\mu\text{g at/L}$)



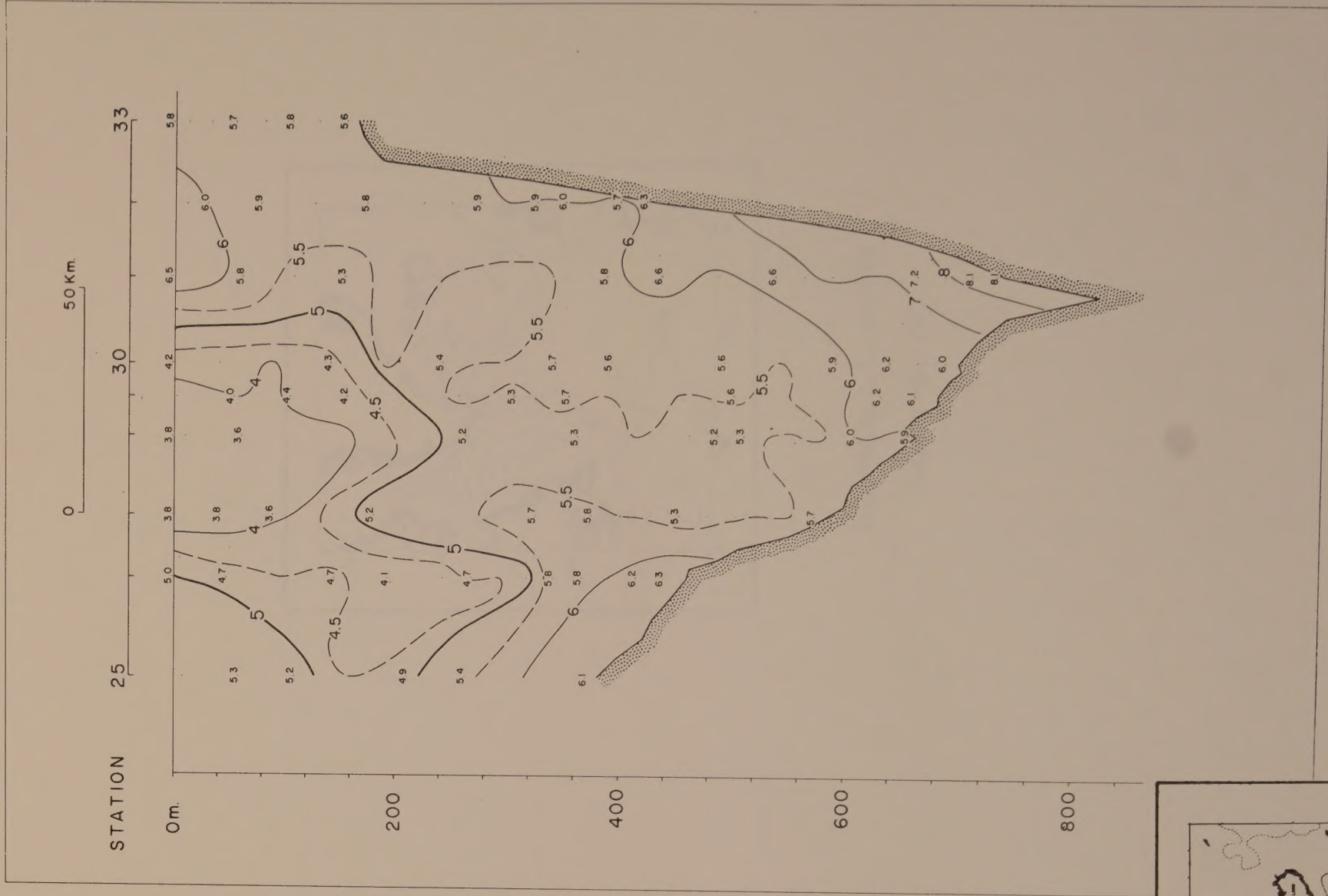








Oxygen (ml/L)

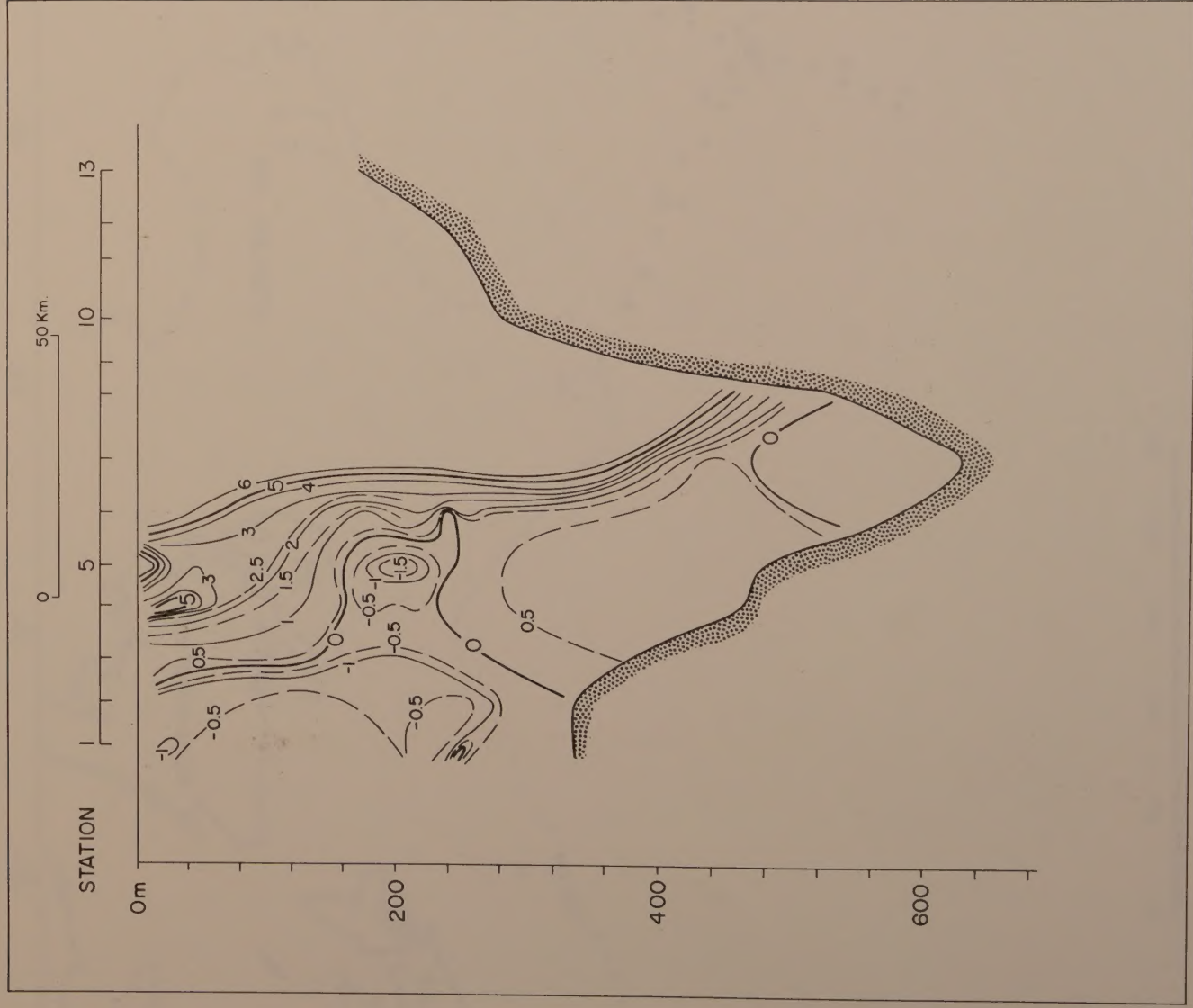


Silica ($\mu\text{g at/L}$)



January 31 - February 1, 1967

Handwritten notes in a rectangular box, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is faint and illegible.

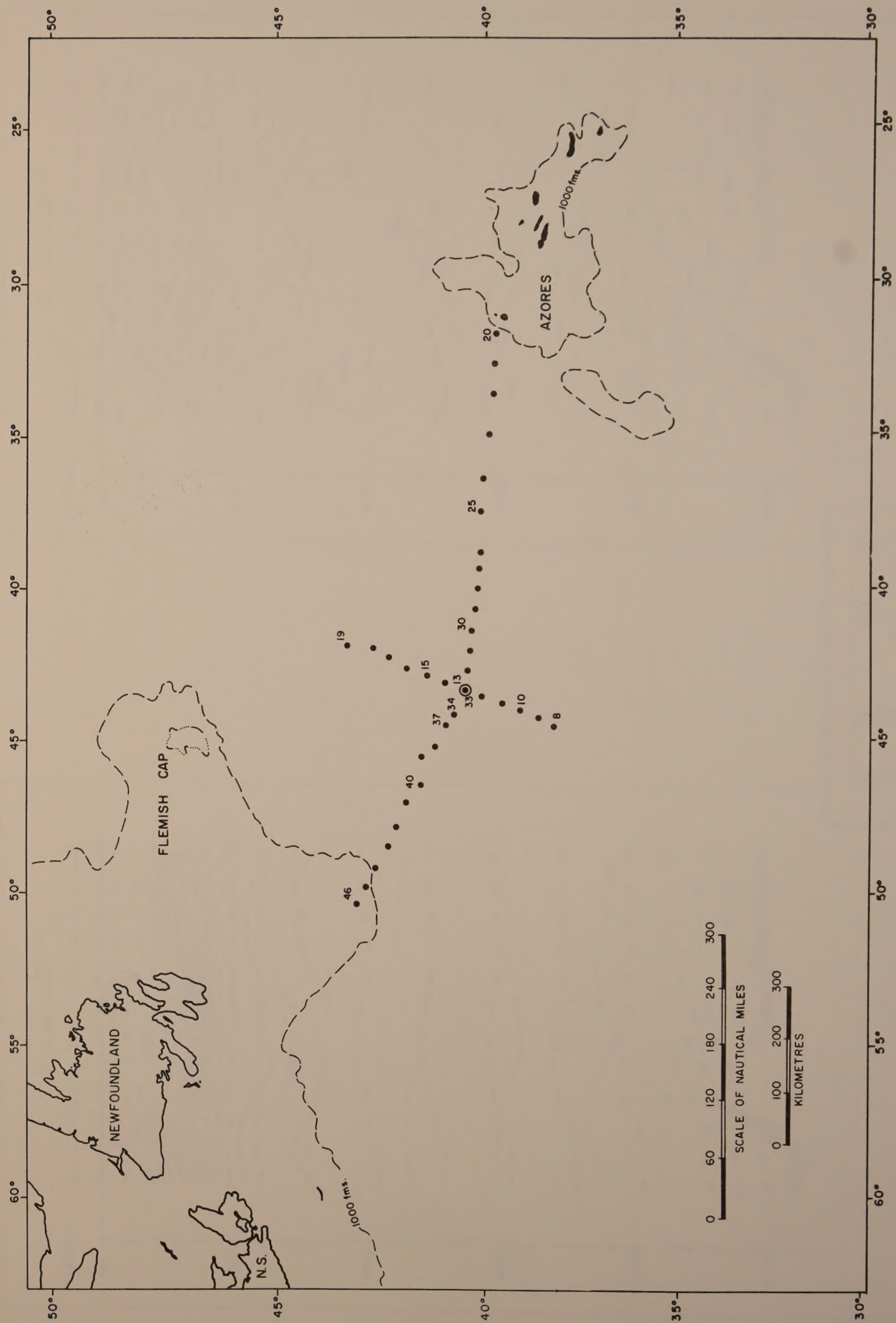


Temperature (°C)



Expendable B.T. Section
January 30, 1967.



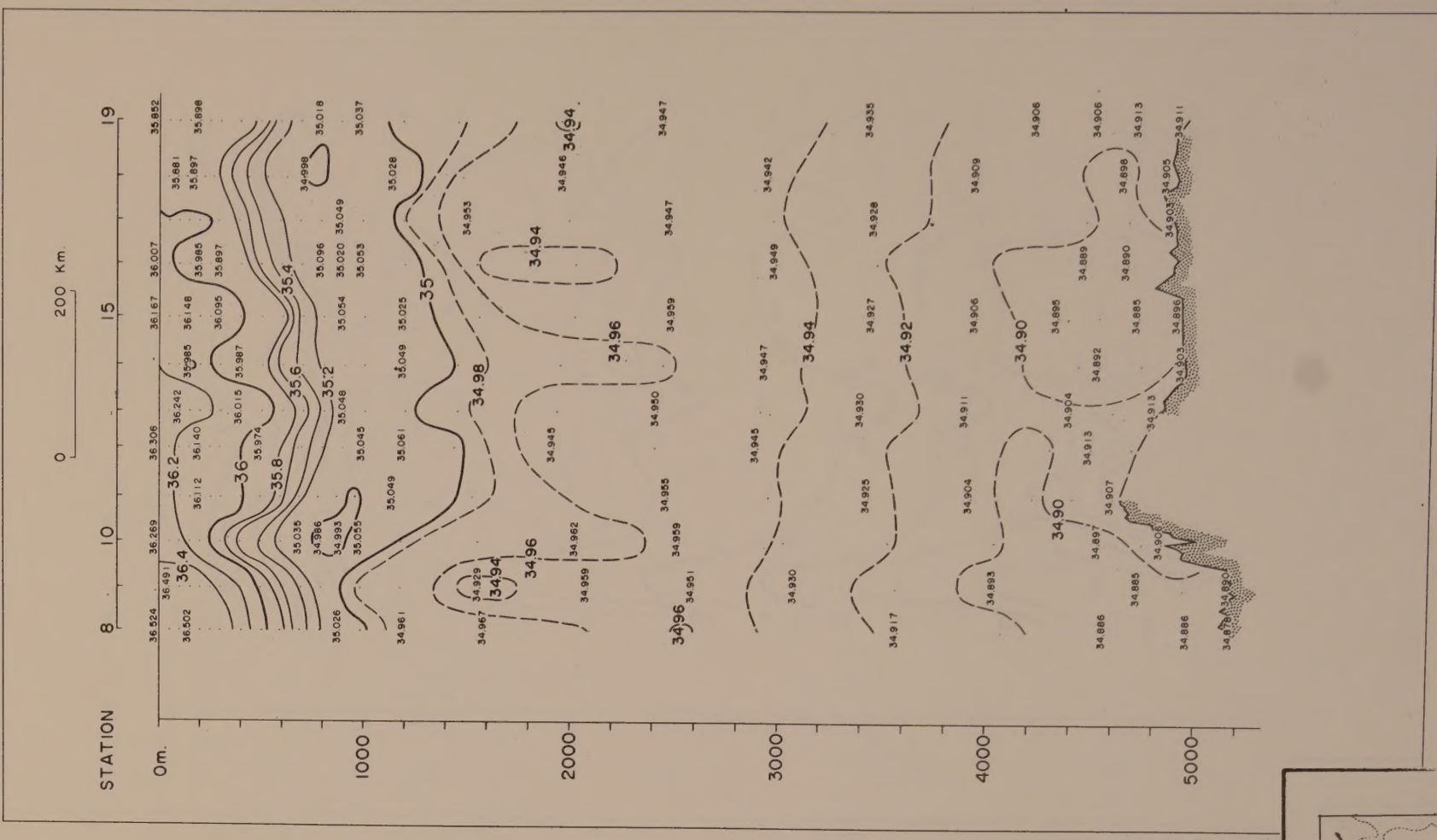
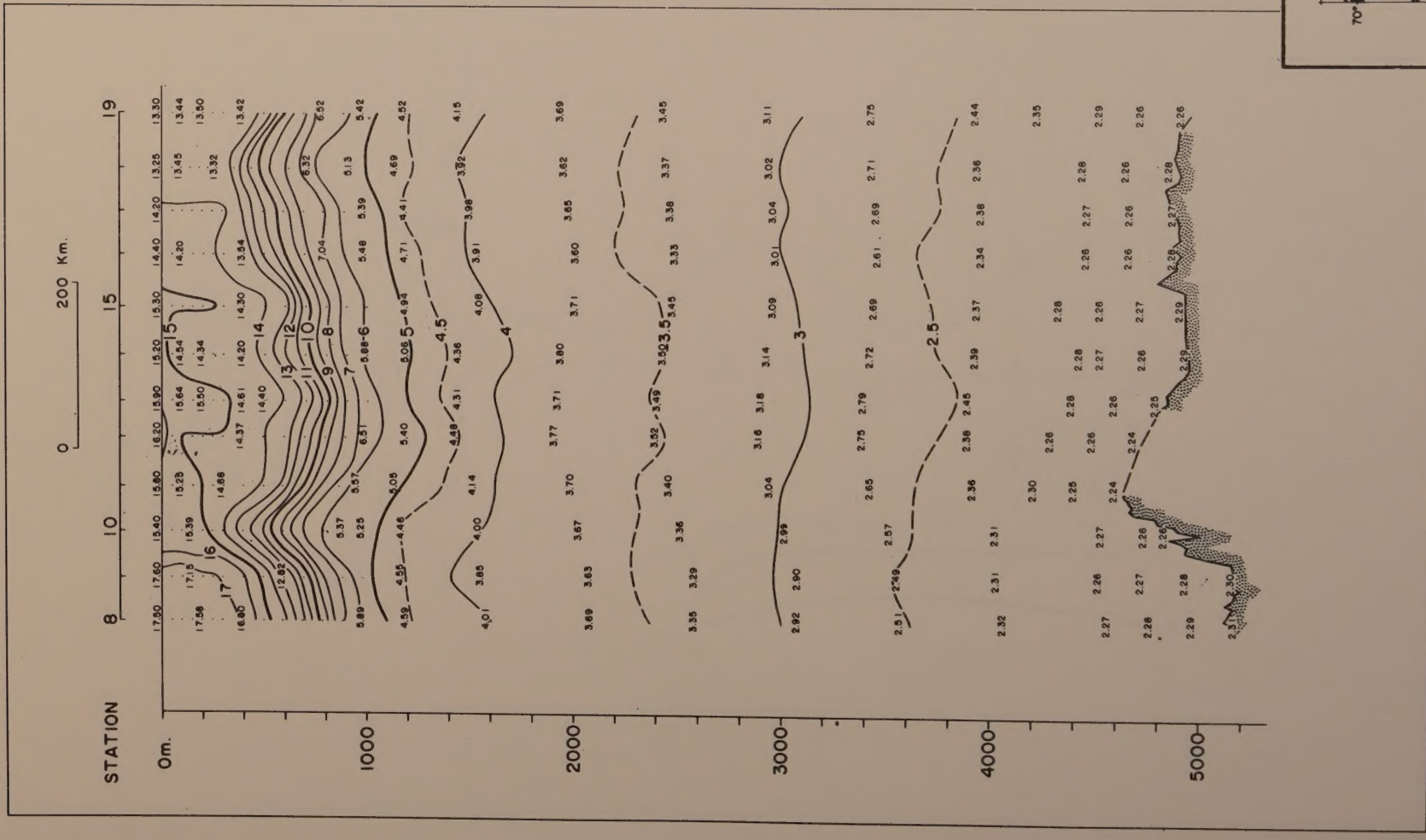


Cruise BI 0566 CSS BAFFIN

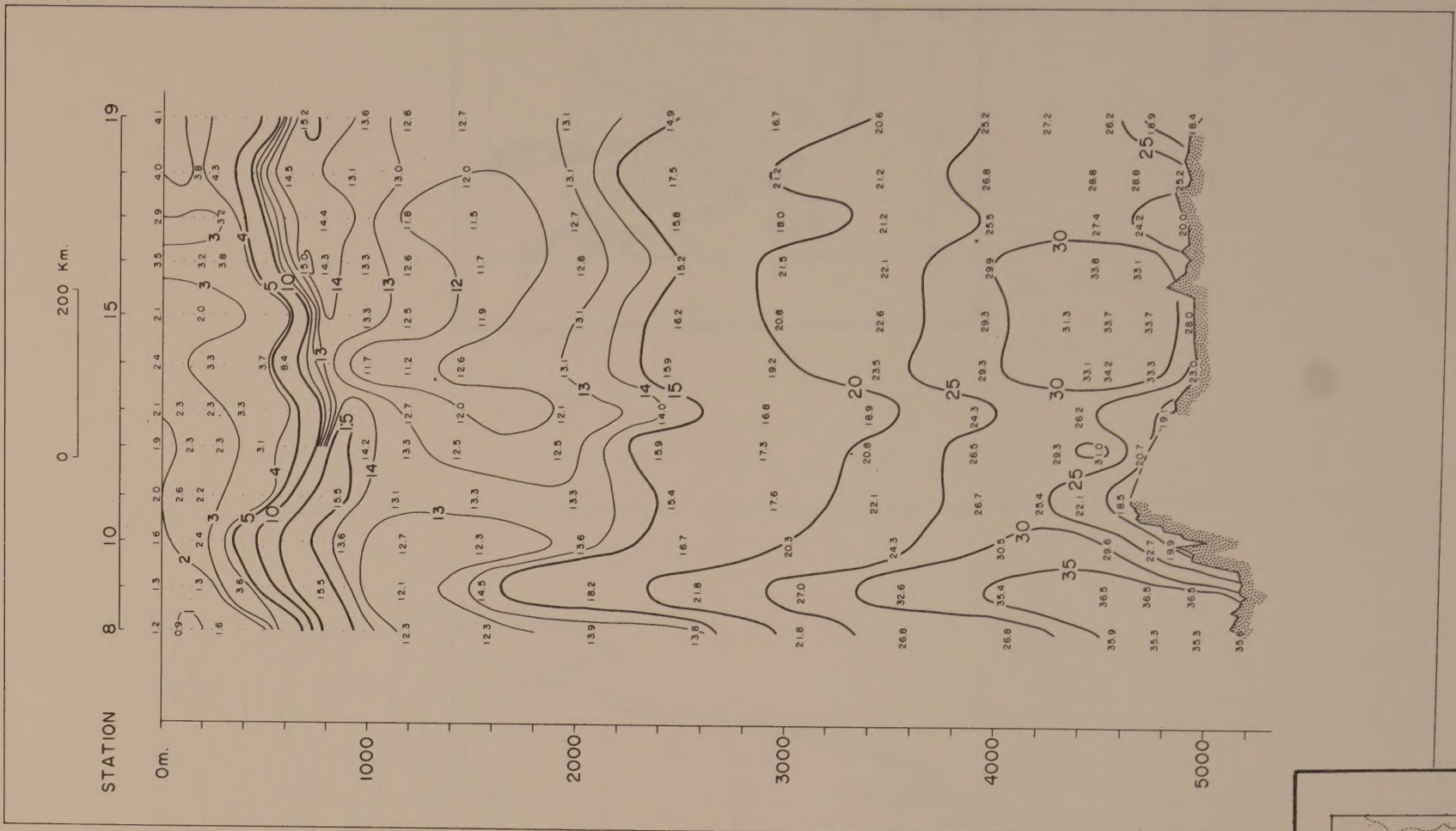
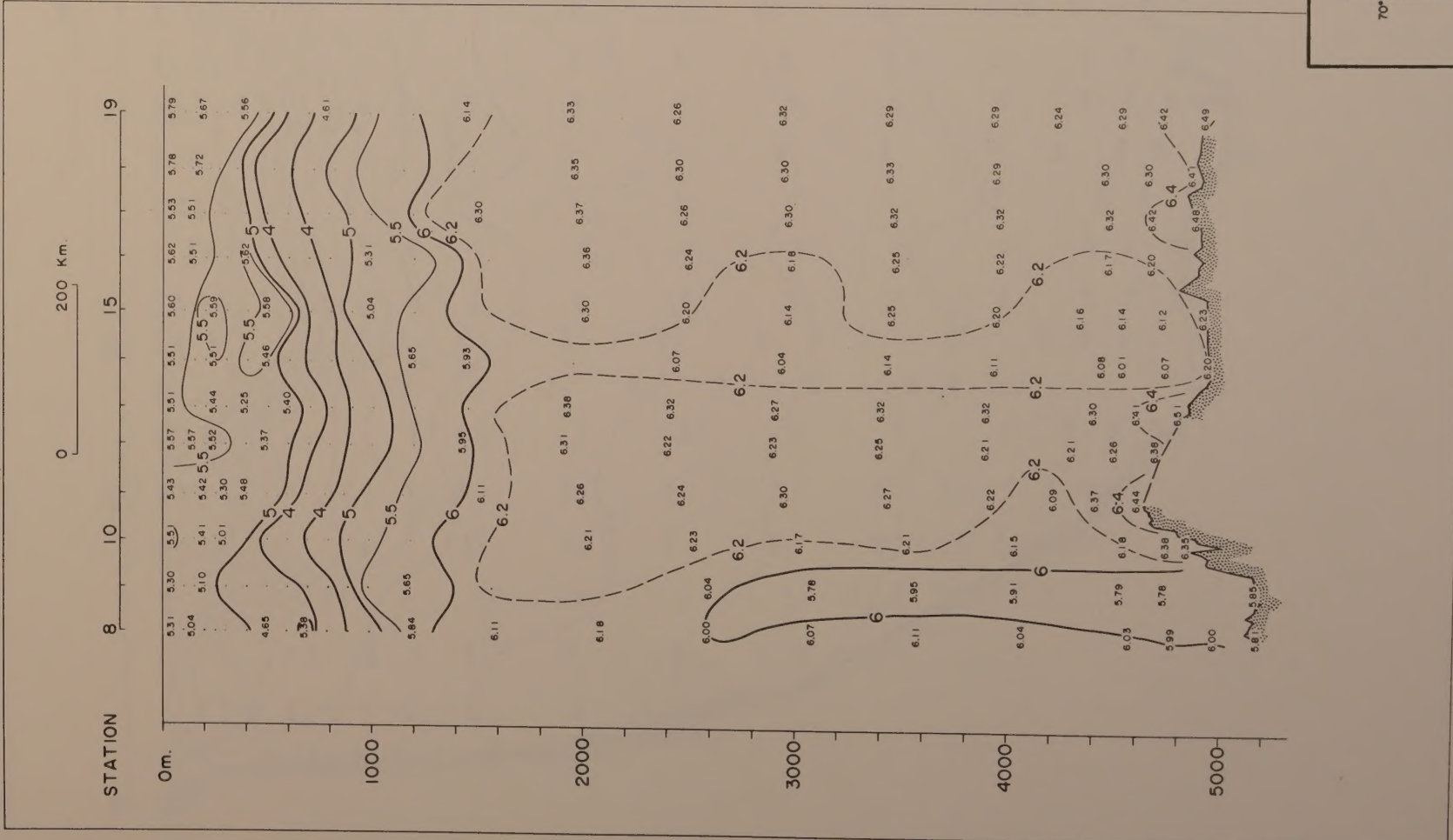
April 12 - May 5, 1966

Scientist-in-Charge — C. R. Mann



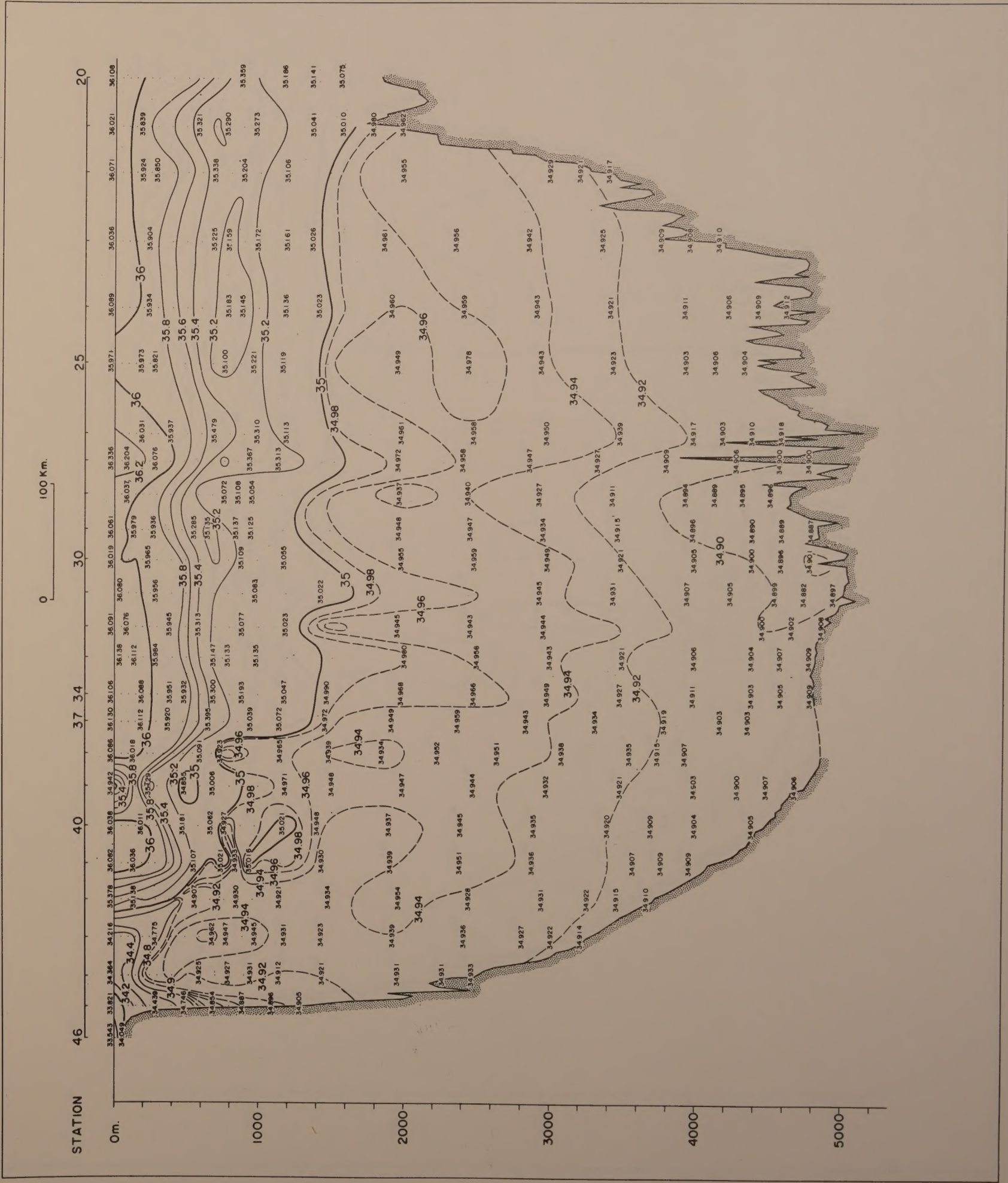






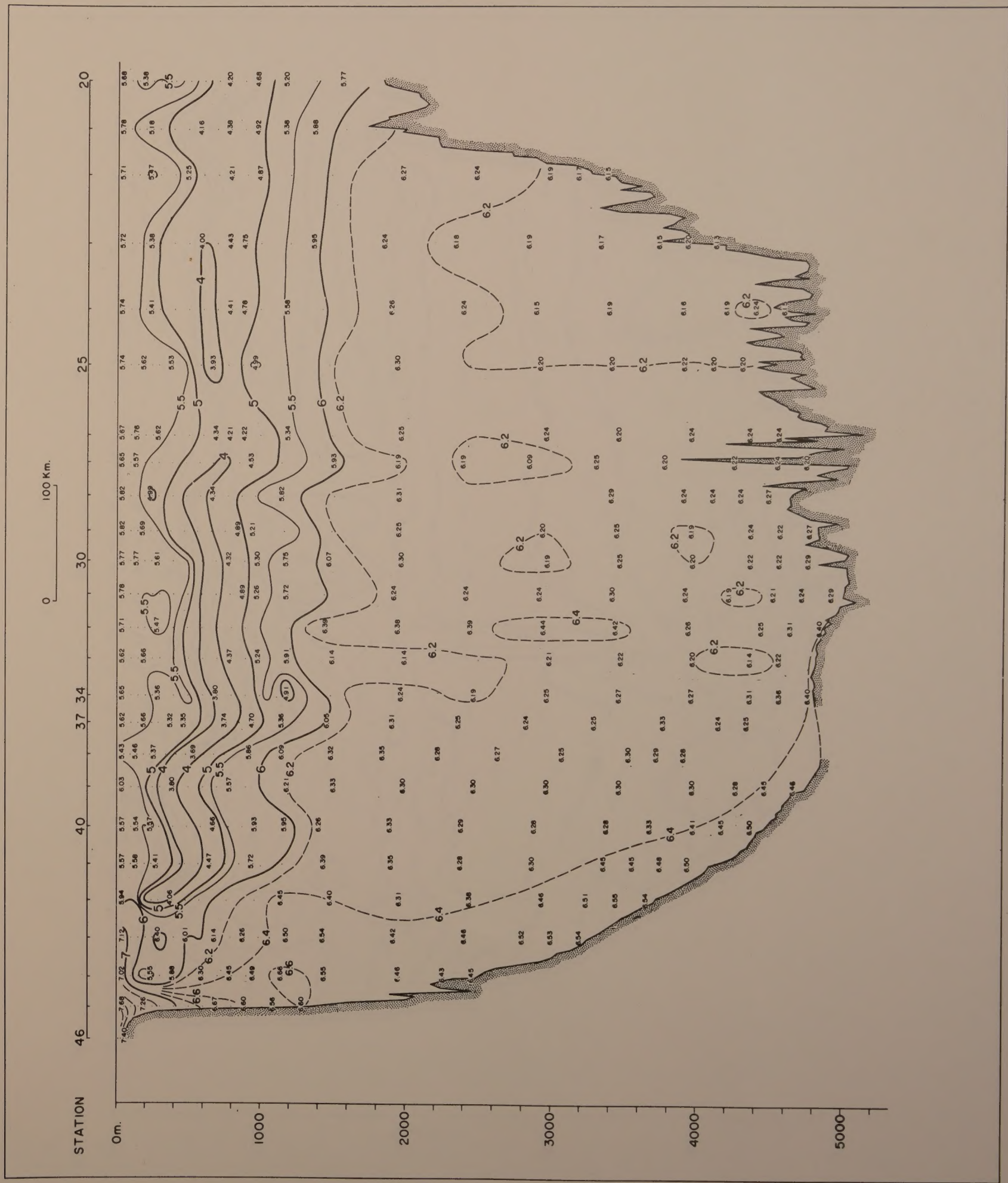






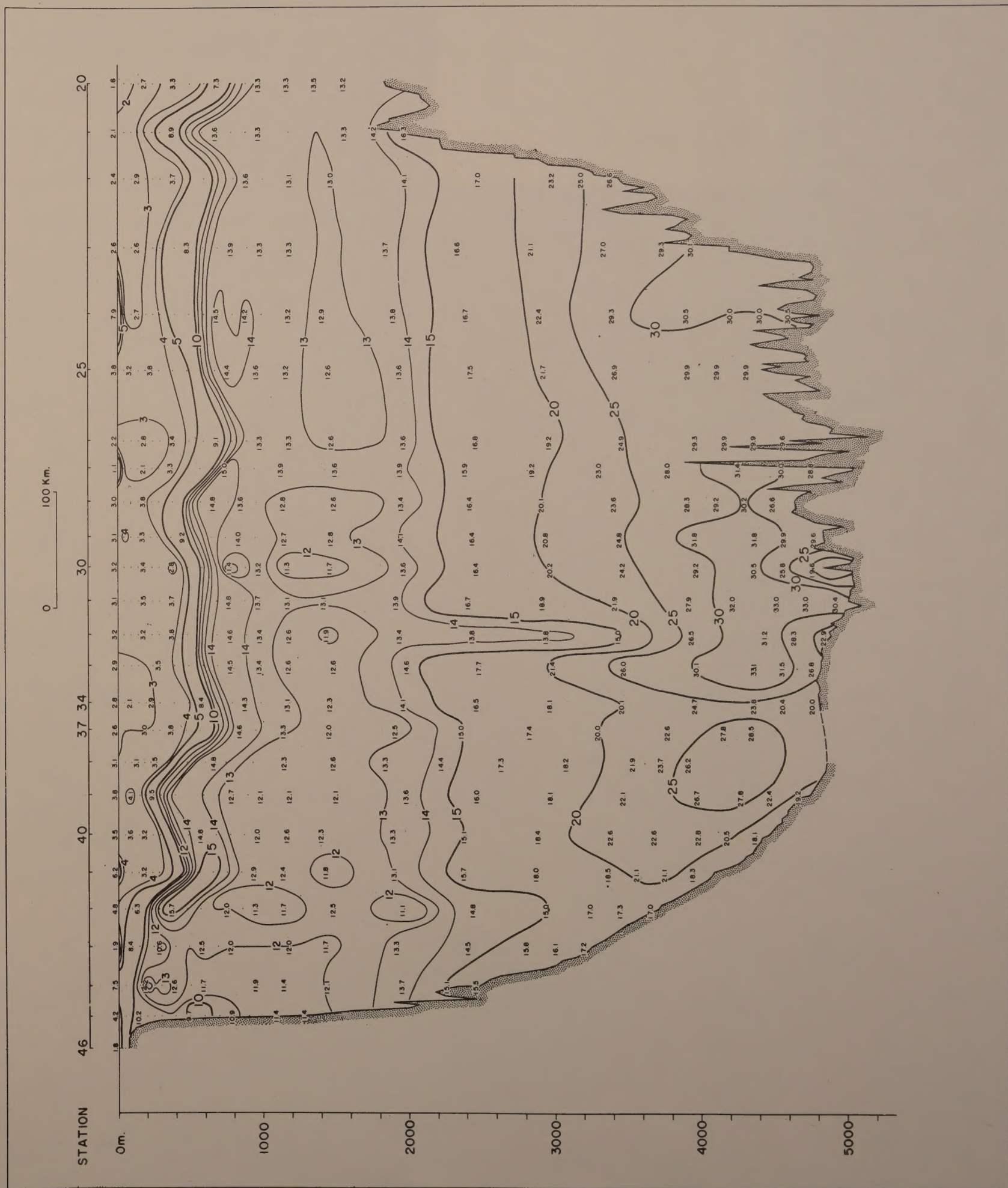
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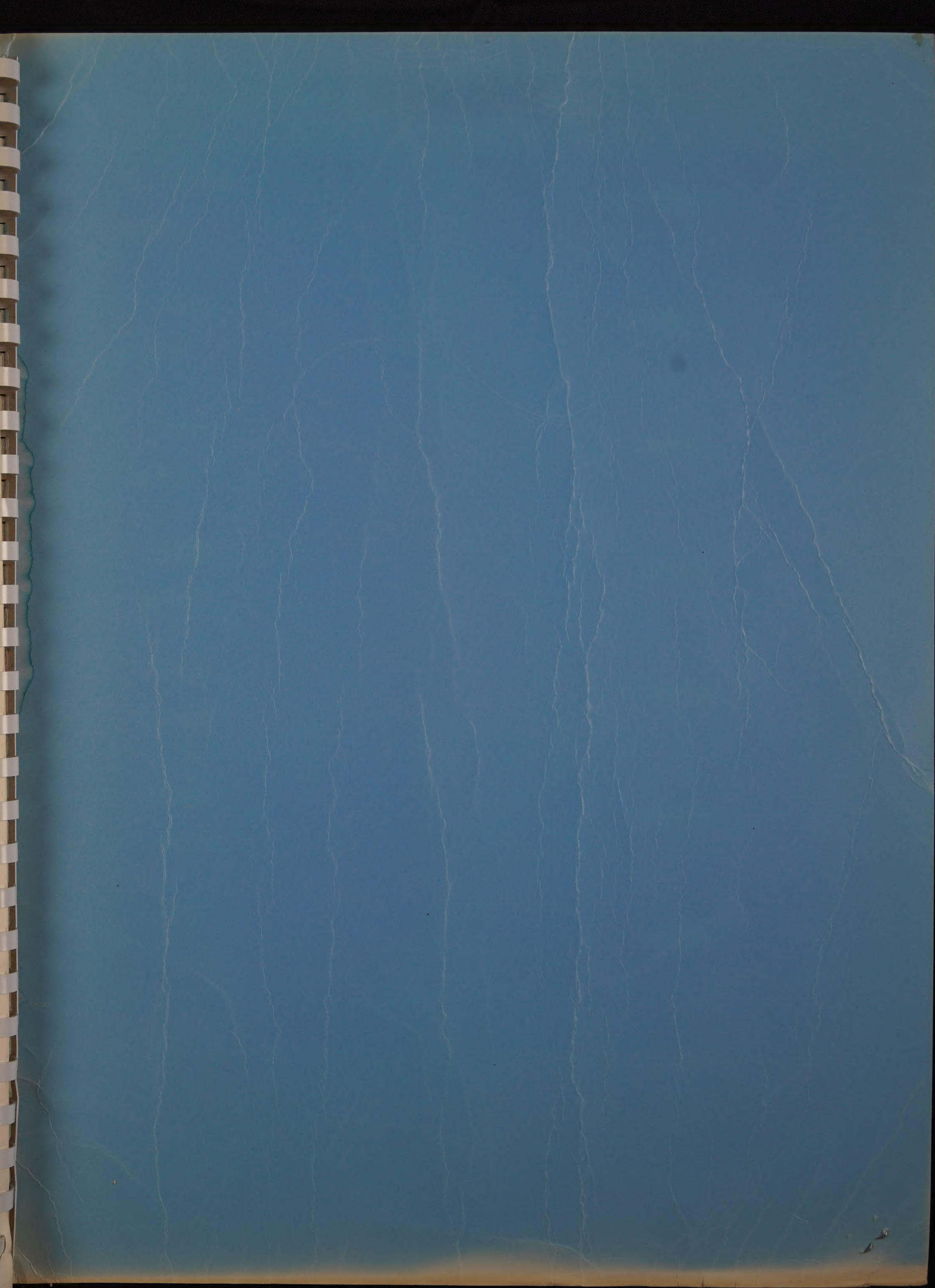
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